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• LAST EDITION

DUTCH EMBARGO ON WAR ARTICLES FROM EAST INDIES

Holland Stops the Exportation of
Tin and Other Products That
Are Needed in the United
States in Large Quantities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin, tin ore, cinchona bark, kapok, all of which are needed in large quantities in the United States for war purposes.

The embargo on tin and tin ore will prove especially embarrassing to the United States. Supplies needed for munitions and food preservation were expected to come from the Dutch East Indies, as the British are taking the entire output of the Straits Settlements. Kapok is a vegetable product used in making hammock mattresses for the army.

Official notification of the embargo, effective on April 22, was received today, and caused much perturbation. Officials declined to indicate the probable reasons, but in some quarters it was suggested that the measure was in retaliation for the United States requisitioning of Dutch ships. Elsewhere it was thought to have been prompted by the critical situation in which Holland finds herself with Germany.

The United States is almost completely dependent for tin on the outside world. Production in this country last year amounted to only 90 tons, thirteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the domestic consumption. As the American deposits are only periodically productive, there is said to be little hope that the supply can be increased materially. It is probable that Bolivia now will be looked to for a supply.

Dutch-German Situation

Foreign Minister Describes Position
as Very Serious

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Louden, speaking in the First Chamber of the States General, yesterday, described the sand and gravel question as very serious, but was unable to say anything further as yet.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—Speaking today in the First Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament on the sand and gravel dispute with Germany, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Louden, said that he could not and must not conceal from the Chamber the fact that the question was a very serious one. He said he could not say more about it.

Replying to questions from members of the First Chamber, Minister Louden stated that no ship would sail from Holland before a written guarantee had been obtained that there would be no further seizures of vessels. He asserted that he had gathered from an interview with John W. Garrett, the American Minister, yesterday that the latter supposed that a written assurance had already been given.

"The intention was that six ships should constantly remain in the service," he said, "and I have reason to assume that the number will be extended and that Germany will put no obstacles in the way. I believe it can be assumed that the allied governments will observe their obligations regarding the rationing of Holland."

"The negotiations regarding an economic agreement with Germany are delayed by difficulties. I am unable to give information at present as to the stage of the negotiations, but they are not progressing very smoothly, principally because Holland would be unable to export much more than at present."

The Foreign Minister said that he had a written guarantee from Great Britain that ships which had left the East Indies since March 23 or might leave in the future would not be seized.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Amsterdam Tyd expresses satisfaction at Mr. Louden's statement of the position between Holland and Germany, and demands a strict maintenance of neutrality.

Other press reports from the Dutch Westphalian frontier towns state that considerable excitement has been caused by German inquiries regarding the stabling accommodation in the neighboring communities, where also German newspapers are said to be publishing rumors regarding possible complications with Holland, and connecting the expected arrival of German cavalry with these circumstances.

The defense of Holland is based on the historic plan of concentrating the people and their resources in the heart of the country, covered by a wide belt of inundations. The chosen line of defense is marked by a series of forts which control the sluices, extending from Amsterdam, through Muiden, thence along the Vech and through Utrecht to Gorinchem (Gorkum) on the Waal. The line continues thence by the Hollandsche Diep and Volkerak to the sea, and the coast also is fortified.



Map of the Netherlands

Shows the country's canal system and its geographical relation to Germany

GERMANS FAIL TO GAIN OBJECTIVES

Lesson of First Attack Has Been
Learned by High Command
and Second Phase of Battle Is
Limited to Certain Points

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The great battle still continues violently along the Flanders and northern French front from Ypres to the Amiens-Laon road at Hangard. It is clear from the nature of the fighting that General von Ludendorff, warned by the disastrous losses in the early days of the struggle, the gains in which in no way compensated for these losses, is satisfying himself now with much more limited objectives. By this time, however, the point of decision has been located, and with one officer in command, the distribution of reserves has been such that even the limited objectives set by the German High Command have failed to be realized at the most promising moment, that is to say, in the initial rush of the assault.

The British line which was pressed back out of the village of Villers-Bretonneux on Wednesday, has been restored, the Australian and British troops having on Wednesday evening recovered the village, which lies on the high ground overlooking Amiens. The Germans paid an immense price for this village, and as a result of the fighting since the battle was renewed they stand practically where they did at the beginning, with nothing to show for their huge losses. The village of Cachy, lying on a cross road a mile and a half to the south west of Villers-Bretonneux, which was one of their objectives, they never got near. They have, apparently, occupied the village of Hangard, but have been absolutely unable to dislodge from it in the face of the concentrated fire of the French, who hold the slopes and heights beyond the village.

Further north in the Ypres section, a violent attack was opened by six divisions between Bailleul and Wytshaete. The masses of the enemy made some slight impression here in the first rush, but this was not very considerable.

As a result of the fighting it is clear that the terrible lesson of the earlier attack has not been lost on the German High Command. They have realized the simple fact that it is perfectly possible to pay too highly even for valuable ground, especially when that ground is ground you have surrendered without a blow, with the explanation to your country that it was of no military value. The greatest difference is manifested, in short, between the original opening stages of the battle and the opening stages of the second phase. In the first days the overwhelming numbers of the Germans, and the utter indifference to losses, carried the attack forward fairly steadily mile by mile. The opening attacks of the second phase have hardly improved the German position at all, though the losses again have been very severe. It is evident, that is to say, that you cannot take a million and a quarter men every day, and hurl them at the British section of the line alone, in a reckless effort to win at any cost, and when you are not successful, continue this indefinitely.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public on Thursday says:

"On the Lys battle field a strong French counter-attack against the heights of Vlueghobek failed with heavy losses. There were local engagements to the northwest of Bethune, near Festubert and on both sides of the Scarpe."

"In the Somme sector we attacked the English and French near and to the south of Villers-Bretonneux. By means of hard fighting, our infantry broke its way to the enemy's machine-gun nests. Tanks effectively supported them during this action. We captured the much-contested town of Hangard."

"On the western bank of the Avre (Continued on page two, column six)

ROMANIAN TREATY TO BE EXAMINED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Essen Allgemeine Zeitung says that upon the arrival of Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, and Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at Bucharest, the Romanian peace treaty will be subjected to a thorough examination, to which King Ferdinand will be a party.

The Bessarabian question, the newspaper states, will also be dealt with as the result of protests from Bulgaria and the Ukraine against the union of Bessarabia with Rumania.

U-BOAT CHASERS ARE ON THE WAY

Eagles, Being Constructed at
the Ford Plant in Detroit,
Will Be Completed at the
Rate of One Each Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Eagles, the new submarine chasers which Henry Ford is building, will soon be turned out at the rate of one a day in the great new plant which is being rushed to completion on the River Rouge. The first eagle, a sample boat, was completed within three months after Mr. Ford received two sketches from the Navy Department with the request that he build such boats.

Work on a plant to produce the boats was started simultaneously with the preparation of drawings for the plans. The parts of the new craft were standardized, which is the secret of the Ford automobile production. Motor production was then cut from 3000 to 1500 a day, and half of the human and mechanical resources of the great Highland Park automobile factories were turned into the production of the standardized eagle parts.

These standard parts, great trainloads of them, are hauled around the City of Detroit to the River Rouge plant and distributed by trains along the north end of three long building shops. At one end of these shops a keel is laid on a great moving platform, which acts as an indoor dry dock. The ribs are attached next, and the platform moves slowly along the shop, each stop meaning the addition of some standardized parts, by one of the several gangs of experts in their particular task.

At the south end of the three shops is a slip across which at right angles slides another great platform. It receives the completed hulls of eagles from all the shops and shunts them on to a track down which they slide beside the fitting shops, where cabins, superstructures, fittings and furnishings are put on. Then the completed boats, one each day, swing around in a great turning basin and feel their way out a concrete canal into the Detroit River.

TAMPERING WITH TANKS ALLEGED

BOSTON, Mass.—Tampering with the machinery of the United States tank America, is responsible for its failure to operate according to Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department of the army in Boston. A strict guard has been placed around the tank, however, as several attempts were made to injure it before its completion. It is understood, Maj. Gen. William M. Black, chief of engineers of the army, and Lieut. Col. Earl North, his aide, together with Lieut. Col. Alden of the ordnance department of the army, visited the tank Thursday and were enthusiastic over the possibilities and practicability of the tank.

GERMANS OCCUPY KEMMEL HILL

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Germans in their attack on the northern battle front have occupied Kemmel Hill, General Radcliffe, chief director of military operations at the War Office, stated this afternoon.

GERMANY DEMANDS FINE FROM MOSCOW

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Dispatches from Berlin say that Moscow has to pay a fine of 250,000 marks to Germany, because of demonstrations against Cholm being ceded to Ukraine.

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies today voted to hold a solemn celebration on May 1. All offices and stores were ordered to be closed on that day. The whole city will be draped in red for the holiday. Monuments of members of the old regime will either be removed or covered with revolutionary emblems. The entire Moscow Red Army, with the air fleet, will participate in a parade which will be viewed by the members of the National Bolshevik Government.

NEW ENGLAND GOES UP TO \$166,898,000

Subscriptions of \$12,303,000 to
the Third Liberty Loan Re-
ported, of Which Massachu-
setts Leads With \$8,791,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Mass.—Liberty Loan workers, with \$12,303,000 reported for the day, making \$166,898,000 subscribed toward the needed \$250,000,000 in New England, redoubled their efforts with many special meetings as features of Liberty Loan Day. An appeal from Vice-Admiral Sims, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in eastern waters, stimulated interest in the campaign.

"We must not forget," says Vice-Admiral Sims, "that ultimate victory depends not less upon the power to procure its means than upon the use of the weapons themselves, and that it is our duty not only to accord to our leader: the complete confidence which their wise and increasing efforts have so justly earned, but as well to place within their hands the full measure of their requests for money, in order that our arms and our hearts may be made strong, and the world may be made safe for democracy."

Of the total of \$12,303,000 reported from 672 of the 844 active banks, Massachusetts took altogether the greatest part, \$8,791,000; Connecticut adding \$1,669,000; Rhode Island, \$777,000; Maine, \$554,000; Vermont, \$315,000; New Hampshire, \$197,000.

Connecticut's total is \$25,127,000; Rhode Island, \$15,957,000; Maine, \$10,449,000; New Hampshire, \$6,553,000; Vermont, \$4,493,000.

Maine, on completed subscriptions as thus reported by the Federal Reserve Bank is nearest to its total allotment, being only \$2,280,000 short.

Thirty-six more cities and towns in New England went over the top on reports early this morning, raising the total for the district to 621 out of a total number of communities, 1486, with quotas assigned to them.

Mayor Peters requested departmental heads of the city to give as many employees as possible a half holiday to help their ward committees to the greatest possible extent. Other public (Continued on page nine, column three)

CANADIAN TRACTORS ARE TAMPERED WITH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
REGINA, Sask.—What bears all the earmarks of a successful attempt by enemy sympathizers to delay farming operations in Canada has been discovered by the Ford Motor Company, which concern is responsible for the turning out of a tractor now being used extensively in the West in connection with farm work.

The information, obtained from a reliable source, and confirmed in Regina, shows that some one, presumably an employee at the factory, tampered with the tractors, with the result that shipments arriving in the West have had to be withheld from delivery to purchasers in order that certain repairs might be made before they could be used with successful results.

When the attempt was discovered at the factory, instructions were at once wired to the central agent, and those tractors which have arrived in this province have been carefully overhauled by representatives of the company from Regina. A number of tractors are now being held at Moose Jaw for examination and repair.

It has been found that the oil pipe of the tractor has in some cases been filled up with tin foil, and in other cases solder has been poured in, thus making this part of the machinery useless. Some eight or nine tractors examined within the last day or two contained tin foil or solder in the oil pipe and these are being put into shape as rapidly as possible. Just how many tractors have been tampered with could not be learned yesterday, but apparently suspicion is directed to all tractors between certain serial numbers, as beyond a certain number no damage can have been done, owing to the discovery of the whole affair by officials of the factory.

WRITER DISCUSSES VATICAN ATTITUDE

Special Correspondent of the
Independence Belge Raises
Some Important Points—Mgr.
Gerlach Still Holds Office

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England—In his "Vatican letter," the special correspondent of the Independence Belge states that since the beginning of 1918 the Vatican has apparently kept very quiet and has taken no part in politics, and this attitude may be the result of the lack of success which has followed the Pope's different attempts at intervention for the promotion of peace. There is some vexation, too, because the Allies have not made long replies to the Papal note, but this feeling is due, above all, to the insertion of Article 15 in the Treaty of London. (This article, according to the version published in the press, runs: "France, Great Britain, and Russia undertake to support Italy, in so far as she does not permit representatives of the Holy See to take diplomatic action with regard to the conclusion of peace and the regulation of questions connected with the war.") Benedict XV had hoped one day to be the mediator among all the belligerents, and his annoyance at seeing all hope of intervention removed from him was not surprising. In order to justify the action of the Italian Government it is only necessary to recall past events.

The writer describes what took place when the Hague conference was proposed by the Tzar. He informed the Pope of his intentions and the hope by Bismarck to act as arbitrator between Germany and Spain, and high hopes of a return to the past and that the Pope might become the arbitrator of the world. History has repeated itself under Benedict XV. The Vatican press has not failed to inform the public that if the Pope were called upon to take part in the future peace negotiations his representatives would endeavor to obtain a regularization of the international position of the Pope, in order to obtain better guarantees for this by obligations imposed on Italy. This would have had the effect of bringing about the interference of other governments in the internal affairs of Italy under the pretext of safeguarding the Pope. Italy not unreasonably had objections to this, and care for her national dignity induced her to take precautionary measures against the papal diplomacy.

Yet another justification for Italy's attitude, so the correspondent of the Independence Belge states, lies in the fact that the German-Austrian papers have been joined with the Vatican press in threatening Italy with a regularization of the Roman question in a manner which would have struck directly at Italian unity. The writer of the letter further cites certain small facts showing that the papacy favors the Central Empires. The Official Annals, published by the Vatican, shows that Mgr. Gerlach still holds his office at the papal court and receives the (Continued on page four, column four)

QUERY IN HOUSE ABOUT VATICAN

Mr. Balfour Is Asked Whether
Member of Sacred College
Pledged Opposition to Law

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Had a member of the Sacred College recently pledged himself to weaken the military forces of the Allied Powers, by preventing the application of the Military Service Act to Ireland? This question was addressed to Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on Thursday. He was also asked whether representations had been made to the Vatican, regarding this infringement of its neutrality.

Mr. Balfour's reply was that he could hardly believe, when the Military Service Act was locally applied to Ireland, that any member of the Sacred College would put himself in opposition to the law of the land.

As to the second query, he assumed that the Vatican was fully informed, and he did not propose to make any official representation.

SPEAKER DECLINES SEAT IN SENATE

Champ Clark Writes Missouri
Governor He Believes He Can
Be of More Service by Retain-
ing Position He Now Occupies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaker Clark today declined Governor Gardner's proffer of the Missouri senatorship to fill the Stone vacancy. Following is the letter of declination:

"I am profoundly grateful for your tender of the senatorship, for your good opinion thus evidenced is highly prized by me. To be a Senator from the imperial commonwealth of Missouri is a signal honor. Not a State in the Union has furnished the country a line of senators of higher average ability than has Missouri. Therefore, a senatorship at her hands is a position not to be declined lightly by any man."

"The duty of selecting from a multitude of able men a worthy successor to the great Senator Stone placed you in a serious situation and your offer to me put me in a serious position. I have thoroughly considered my duty in the premises, leaving out the consideration of my own personal fortunes so far as was possible and have come to this conclusion:

"In this awful crisis of our country's affairs—indeed, of the whole world's affairs—it is the imperative duty of every man to serve the people and uphold the Government to the best of his ability and in the position where he can do the most good. I believe that I can render more service in the Speaker's chair than in the Senate. Therefore, I feel constrained to decline your tender of the senatorship, heartily thanking you and the many Missourians who have urged me to accept."

DAILY INDEX FOR APRIL 26, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Pages 14-15
Stock Market Questions	
Dividends Declared	
Railway Earnings	
Produce Prices	
Weather Report	
Government Car Order Is Near	
Federal Reserve Board Urges Thrift	
Phases of Financial Aid for Railways	
Rock Island Road's Situation Under	
Control	
Real Estate Transactions	
Editorials.....	Page 20
The Meaning of the Loan	
Spain and German Intrigue	
The Russian Trend	
Need for New	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
Holland Puts Embargo on War Arti-	
cles Needed in United States.....	1
The Vatican and the War.....	1
Dutch-German Relations.....	1
British Munition Output.....	1
Liberty Day Speeds Bond Sales.....	1
Eagle U-Boat Chasers Well Under	
Way.....	1
Further Details of the Zebrugge Raid	
Thousands of Greeks Driven from	
Coasts.....	1
Germany and the Flemish Question.....	5
Rules Governing Parcels for War	
Prisoners.....	6
Liberty Loan Speaking Tour of Miss	
Jeannette Rankin, Congresswoman.....	6
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 14
Some New Tableware	
The Decorative Possibilities of the	
Pergola	
General News—	
Query in Britain About Vatican.....	1
President Wilson Cables Greek Min-	
ister.....	1
Governor McCall Sends Tax Message	
to Legislature.....	1
Investigators Visit Fish Pier.....	1
Opposition to Licensing Lodging	
Houses.....	4
American Press Views on Irish Situa-	
tion.....	5
Club Women to Discuss War Service.....	5
W. J. Bryan Said to Be Aiding Hearst	
Candidacy.....	6
Boston Dry Dock Inquiry.....	6
Camp Devens Activities.....	6
Mayor Peters Says Boston Street	
Contractors Must Pave or Pay.....	6
Publishers' Dinner in New York.....	6
Petition Against Fish Pier Saloon.....	7
New York Health Bureau Hearings.....	7
Anti-Amendment Drive Planned in	
Alabama.....	7
Prohibition Activity in Connecticut.....	7
Springfield, Mass., Zone Barred for	
Soldiers.....	7
New England Third Liberty Loan	
Campaign.....	9
Discrediting Farm Loan System Is	
Charged.....	9
Russian Soldiers Said to Be Eager to	
Fight.....	9
The Question of Concrete Ships.....	11
Adjustments Needed in Teachers'	
Salary Schedule.....	11
Germany's New Economy Office.....	13
Strikes in War Work Protested.....	13
Kansas Clubwomen to Help on Farms.....	13
United States Government Gets Boston	
Wool.....	15
Criticisms of Boston Elevated Railway	
Legislation—IV.....	15
Illustrations—	
Map of Holland.....	1
Map of Zebrugge.....	2
Liberty Loan Appeals.....	8
Miss Jeannette Rankin.....	16
Pergola with Brick Pillars.....	16
James Anthony Froude.....	18
St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.....	18
The Carlyle House.....	18
Carlyle House Interior.....	18
Oriel College, Oxford.....	18
The Canal, Cienega, Colombia.....	19
Letters.....	Page 3
Musical.....	Page 9
"L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci" at Boston	
Opera House.....	
Politics: National—	
Speaker Clark Declines Appointment	
to United States Senate.....	1
German Center Party and Prussian	
Reforms.....	11
How Cabinet Was Formed in Spain.....	3
New York Women's Vote in the Cities.....	7
Special Articles—	
Secretary McAdoo Makes Loan Plea.....	8
Notes on the News.....	11
People in the News.....	11
By Other Editors.....	16
Froude, a Fearless Historian.....	18
Sporting.....	Page 10
Pennsylvania Relay Carnival.....	10
Harvard Crews at Princeton	
Major League Baseball.....	10
The Home Forum.....	Page 19
Principle and Idea, Unchanging.....	1
Ballyshannon.....	1

INCIDENTS IN RAID
ON U-BOAT BASESAdmiralty in Britain Issues Full
Particulars of the British
Naval Attack on the Coast of
Flanders

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(To Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The Admiralty has issued the following official narrative on the Zeebrugge affair:

"Looking aft from the chaos of her wrecked bridge, one sees, snug against the wharf, the heroic bourgeois shapes of the two Liverpool boats, the Iris and Daffodil, which shared with the Vindictive the honors of the arduous night. The epic of their achievements shaped itself in the light of that view across the scarred and littered decks, in that environment of gray water and great still ships.

"Their objectives were the canal at Zeebrugge and the harbor at Ostend. Three of the cruisers, the Intrepid, the Iphigenia and the Thetis, each duly packed with concrete and with mines attached to their bottoms for the purpose of sinking them, Mermaid, in the neck of the canal, were aimed at Zeebrugge. Two others, similarly prepared, were directed at Ostend.

"Vice-Admiral Keyes, in the destroyed Warwark, commanded the operation.

"The Vindictive, which had been towing the Iris and Daffodil, cast off to follow under their own steam. The Intrepid, Iphigenia and Thetis slowed down to give the first three time to get alongside the mole. The Sirius and the Brilliant shifted their course for Ostend and a great swarm of destroyers and motor craft spread themselves ahead upon their multifarious and particular duties.

"The night was overcast and there was a drifting haze. Down the coast a great searchlight swung its beam to and fro in the small wind and short sea. From the Vindictive's bridge as she headed in toward the mole, with the faithful ferryboats at her heels, was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward. Ahead, as she drove through the water, rolled the smoke screen, her cloak of invisibility, wrapped about her by small craft. This was the device of Wing Commander Brock, without which, acknowledges the Admiral in command, the operation could not have been conducted.

"A northeaster moved the volume of it shoreward ahead of the ships. It was not until the Vindictive, with the bluejackets and marines standing ready for landing, was close upon the mole that the wind lulled, and came again from the southeast, sweeping back the smoke screen and laying her bare to everything that looked seaward.

"There was a moment immediately afterwards when it seemed to those on the ships as if the dim, coast-hidden harbor exploded into light. A star shell soared aloft, then a score of star shells. The batteries ashore awoke to life.

"It was in a gale of shelling that the Vindictive laid her nose against the 30-foot high concrete side of the mole, let go her anchor and signaled to the Daffodil to shove her stern in. The Iris went ahead and endeavored to get alongside likewise. The fire was intense while the ship plunged and rolled beside the mole in the sea, the Vindictive with her greater draft jarring against the foundations of the mole with every plunge. They were swept diagonally by machine gun fire from both ends of the mole and by the heavy batteries on shore.

"The men gathered in readiness on the main lower decks, while Colonel Elliott, who was to lead the marines, waited on the false deck just abaft the bridge. Captain Halahan, who commanded the bluejackets, was amidships. The gangways were lowered and they scraped and rebounded upon the high parapet of the mole, as the Vindictive rolled in the seaward.

"The word for the assault had not yet been given when both leaders were killed. Colonel Elliott by a shell and Captain Halahan by machine gun fire which swept the decks.

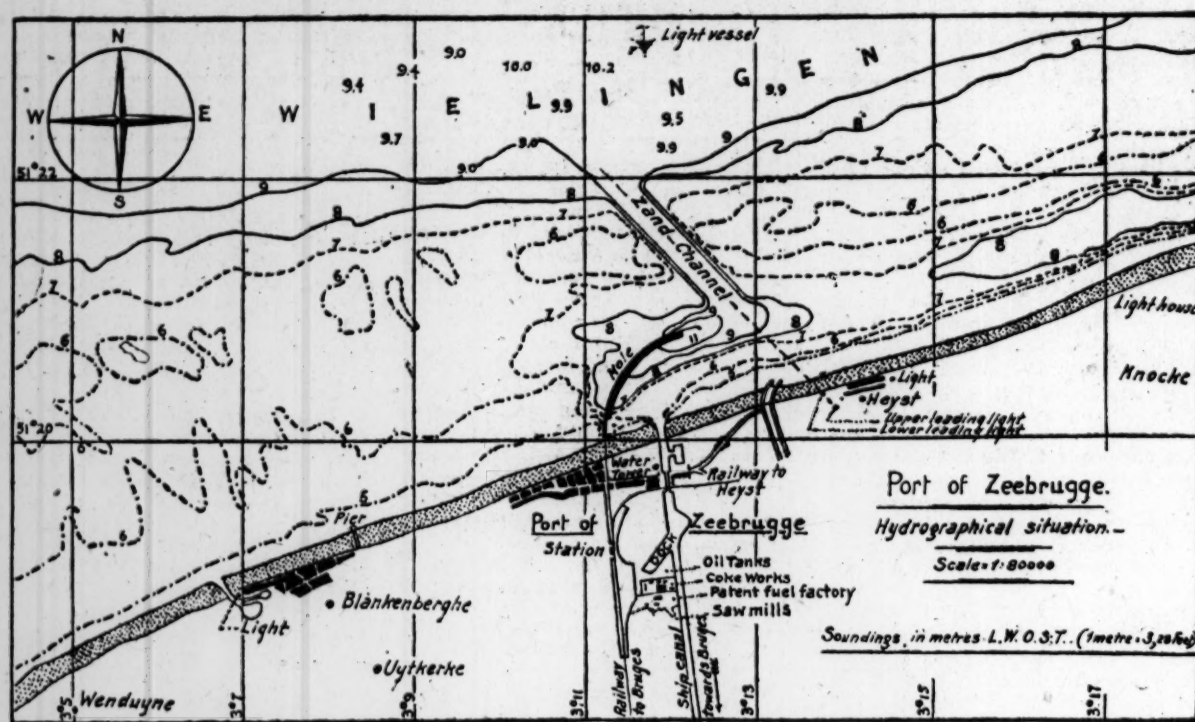
"The men were magnificent; every officer bears the same testimony.

"Concerning the engagement on the mole, where the Vindictive landed storming parties, the account says: 'The Daffodil, after adding to berth the Vindictive, should have proceeded to land her own men, but Captain Carpenter ordered her to remain as she was with her bows against the Vindictive's quarter, pressing the latter ship into the mole. Her casualties, owing to her position during the fight, were small, one killed and eight wounded, among the latter being her commander, Lieutenant Campbell.

"The Iris had trouble. Her own first attempt to make fast to the mole ahead of the Vindictive failed, as her grapnels were not large enough to span the parapet. Two officers, Bradford and Hawkins, climbed ashore and set astride the parapet, trying to make the grapnels fast, until each was killed.

"Lieutenant Spencer, though wounded, took command and refused to be relieved. The Iris was obliged at last to change her position and fall in astern of the Vindictive. She suffered very heavily from the fire. A single big shell plunged through the upper deck and burst below at the point where 56 marines waited the order to go to the gangways. Forty-nine were killed, the remaining seven being wounded. Her total casualties were eight officers and 69 men killed; 192 men and six officers wounded.

"The storming and demolishing parties upon the mole met with no resistance from the Germans other than intense and unrelenting fire. The geography of the great mole with its railway line and many buildings, hangars and store sheds was already well known and the demolition parties



Port of Zeebrugge

Chart shows the difficulties which had to be overcome by the recent British raiding expedition in achieving its objective.

MORE DETAILS OF
ZEEBRUGGE RAIDOfficial and Other Accounts Now
Available Confirm the Value
of the Work Done and the
Daring Nature of the Exploit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Any study of the approaches to Zeebrugge from the sea serves to emphasize the remarkable nature of Admiral Keyes' achievement in the recent raid. North-east and southwest stretch the sand dunes of the Flanders coast merging erratically into the sea, which sweeps over them in all directions in treacherous shallows. In times of peace, with the famous upper and lower leading lights at their brightest, it was no easy matter to pilot a ship out of the Wielingen, through the Zand channel, past the end of the mole into the harbor, but with all the lights out, in complete darkness, in drizzling rain, and under a storm of shell, to carry out such an enterprise must be reckoned one of the most remarkable feats in naval history.

The Christian Science Monitor learns in a well-informed quarter that all reports confirm the extent of damage done at Zeebrugge. Zeebrugge as an exit from Bruges as a base of the submarine campaign is finished with, for the next few weeks at any rate. How long the Germans will be in putting matters right depends upon many factors. The silting up of the sand is one of them. This has always been a big problem at Zeebrugge, and the silting up is only kept pace with if dredgers are able to keep constantly at work. As the British cutting-out expedition sank one dredger, and as the 120 yards gap which The Christian Science Monitor is informed exists in the piling between the mole and the shore will tend to intensify silting, the sand is likely to get ahead of German efforts for some time.

The blockships, it is confirmed, get well into position and the damage done to the mole was extensive and peculiar. In removing the obstruction at the mouth of the Bruges Canal the Germans will have to use small charges owing to the danger to the canal walls, and that will make it possibly a lengthy business.

German reports are, indirectly, strong testimony to results achieved. By way of denying the British statements, they confine themselves to stating, for example, that "Today destroyers operated from Zeebrugge as usual," and declaring that the submarine campaign "is not nullified," all of which might be true enough without affecting the fact that substantial results were achieved. At Ostend the blockships did not get into position. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, and may not present any special obstacle, but, in any case, the submarine campaign, in this quarter, must base itself entirely on Ostend now that Zeebrugge is, temporarily at any rate, closed.

Still greater material results would have been achieved had the wind not changed both at Ostend and Zeebrugge, and driven the smoke screen back on the British vessels. At Ostend, for example, the motor boats ran in and set up a smoke screen, on the sea side of which two big flares were burned to indicate an entrance where the blockships were to be sunk. When the wind blew the smoke screen back seawards, the flares were exposed, and promptly extinguished by German gunfire, the British ships then missing their objective in the fog and darkness.

The sailors took this disappointment as the fortune of war, and nothing it is felt can annul the moral effect on the Germans of the exploit, whose ingenuity of plan, accuracy of conduct and bravery and resolution of execution become increasingly evident as fresh details are available.

Part Taken by Vindictive

Cruiser's Captain Tells Interesting
Story of the Raid

ABOARD H. M. S. VINDICTIVE, in Dover Harbor, April 25—A correspondent of the Associated Press visited the cruiser Vindictive today as the guest of Capt. Alfred F. B. Carpenter,

who commanded the vessel in the expedition last Tuesday against the German submarine base at Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast.

The ship showed innumerable signs of conflict, her decks and superstructure being covered with the scars of shells and machine-gun hits. The commander during the attack was at the end of the bridge in a small steel box or cabin, which had been specially constructed to house a flame thrower. In the course of a long account of the part taken by the Vindictive in the raid, Captain Carpenter said:

"Our chief purpose in the expedition was to distract the attention of the battery while the block ships ran in, especially the battery of 11-inch guns which occupied a commanding position at the tip of the mole. Our ship was elaborately prepared for the business of landing soldiers on the mole, which is of stone, 40 feet high and 15 feet above the Vindictive's deck at the state of the tide when the attack took place.

"We had a special superstructure over the upper deck and three long gangways of 'brows,' which were designed to take the men up to the level of the mole as soon as we got alongside. Exactly according to plan we ran alongside the mole, approaching it on the port side where we were equipped with specially built buffers of wood two feet wide.

"As there was nothing for us to tie up to we merely dropped anchor there while the Daffodil kept us against the mole with her nose against the opposite side of our ship. In the fairly heavy sea two of our three gangways were smashed, but the third held and 500 men swarmed up this on to the mole. This gangway was two feet wide and 30 feet long.

"The men who went up it included 300 marines and 150 storming seamen from the Vindictive and 50 or so from the Daffodil. They swarmed up the steel gangway crying hand grenades and Lewis guns. No Germans succeeded in approaching the gangway, but a hand-to-hand fight took place about 200 yards up the mole toward the shore.

"The Vindictive's bow was pointed toward the shore, so the bridge got the full effect of enemy fire from the shore batteries. One shell exploded against the pilot house, killing nearly all its 19 occupants. Another burst in the fighting top, killing a lieutenant and eight men who were doing excellent work with two pom-poms and four machine guns.

"The battery of 11-inch guns at the end of the mole was only 300 yards away, and it kept trying to reach us. The shore batteries also were diligent. Only a few German shells hit our hull because it was well protected by the wall of the mole, but the upper structure, masts, stacks and ventilators showed above the wall and were riddled. A considerable proportion of our casualties were caused by splinters from these upper works.

"Meanwhile the Daffodil continued to push us against the walls as if no battle was on. If the Daffodil had failed to do this, none of the members of the landing party would have been able to return to the ship.

"Twenty-five minutes after the Vindictive had reached the mole the first block ship passed in and headed for the canal. Two others followed in leisurely fashion while we kept up the fight on the mole. One of the block ships stranded outside the canal, but the two others got two or three hundred yards inside, where they were successfully sunk across the entrance.

"One difficulty we had in preparing this expedition was that we could not have open practice of what we contemplated doing for fear the enemy might get information of the plan. Our preparation therefore was limited to a certain amount of intensive training at night fighting and bombing while officers were carefully drilled in dealing with all exigencies likely to occur.

"All the men were tuned up to a high pitch and it was with very anxious hearts that we waited for a suitable time to strike, knowing that every day we waited there was a greater chance of our secret leaking out.

"Fifteen minutes after the Vindictive arrived alongside the mole our submarine exploded under the viaduct connecting the mole with the mainland. The Germans had sent a considerable force to this viaduct as soon as the submarine arrived, and these men were gathered on the viaduct attacking our submarine with machine guns. When the explosion occurred the viaduct and Germans were blown up together. The crew of the submarine, consisting of six men, escaped on board a dingy to a motor launch.

"Early in the fighting a German shell knocked out our howitzer, which had been getting in some good shots on a big German seaplane station on the mole half a mile away. This is the largest seaplane station in Belgium. Unfortunately our other guns could not be brought to bear effectively upon it. The shell which disabled the howitzer killed all the members of the gun crew. Many men were also killed by a German shell which hit the mole close to our ship and scattered fragments of steel and stone among the marines assembling on the deck around the gangway.

"The German fire was very hot all the time we lay alongside the mole. At times the German guns reached as high as 40 shots per minute. During the hottest part of the fighting I left my station in the flame house and went all around the ship to see how things were going. The spirit of the men was excellent. All they asked was, 'Are we winning?'

"Half an hour after the block ships went in we received the signal to withdraw. The Vindictive's siren was blown and the men returned from all parts of the mole and thronged down the gangway. We put off after half an hour laid alongside just about an hour. The Germans made no effort to interfere with our get-away other than to continue their heavy firing."

The Vindictive was provided with plenty of defensive equipment in case the Germans attempted to board her. The heaviest casualties of the expedition appear to have been inflicted on the personnel of the Iris, many on board being killed by a shell which burst on the bridge. Another shell went clear through the Iris. Of the casualties on board this vessel, more than a third were killed.

An Official Account

British Press Bureau Issues Vivid
Story of Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Press Bureau issues a long and extremely vivid account of the raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend which fills in many details and reveals the extraordinary difficulty of the exploit and the bravery with which it was carried through. For example, there is this passage: "Mere landing on the mole was a perilous business. It involved a passage across crashing, splintering gangways, a drop over a parapet into a field of fire from German machine guns which swept its length and a further drop of some 16 feet to the surface of the mole itself. Many were killed and many more wounded as they crowded up the gangways, but nothing hindered the orderly and speedy landing by every gangway."

The account is packed with astonishing stories, as of gun crew after gun crew working the Vindictive's howitzer as their companions were swept away by German fire; of the Thetis, near the mouth of the canal, in a sinking condition, signaling invaluable directions to other ships; of the Intrepid, smoking like a volcano and all her guns blazing steadily, steering into the canal; of Lieut. Bonham Carter, commanding the Intrepid, after sinking his ship, and having sent away his men, taking to the water with a Carley float which upon contact with the water ignited a calcium flare so that he was drift in the harbor on a flaring float while a German machine gun a short distance off gave him its undivided attention; and of the Vindictive making her work, a great black shape with her funnels gapped, and leaning out of the true, flying a vast streamer of flame as the stokers worked her up to a final display of 17 knots, her former funnel a sieve, her decks a dazzle of sparks.

"The enemy's attack yesterday morning on this front was made by at least four divisions, and his objectives are stated by prisoners to have included the village of Cacy and the Cacy-Foully road. These objectives were not reached at any point. The number of Germans who had fallen found in the positions recaptured by our troops shows that the enemy's losses were very heavy."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's official statement follows: "South of the Somme violent artillery fighting occurred during the course of the night.

"We carried out a number of raids at different points on the front, especially in the region east of La signy, between the Miette and the Aisne, near Bezonvaux, in the region of Eparges, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges. We took prisoners.

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

The War Office on Thursday night

GERMANS FAIL TO
GAIN OBJECTIVES

(Continued from page one)

we advanced our line to the heights northwest of Castel. Throughout the day the enemy delivered violent counter-attacks with his reserves, which had been kept in readiness on the battle field and which came hastily forward with sanguinary losses. Bitter engagements lasted throughout the night in the captured region. Over 2000 prisoners remained in our hands and four cannon and numerous machine guns were also taken.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement follows:

"On the Baillieu-Hollebeke front, after severe fighting lasting throughout the day against a greatly superior force, the allied troops were compelled to give ground, and the enemy obtained a footing on Kemmel Hill. Fighting still continues in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, Kemmel and Vierstaat.

"We carried out a successful minor operation during the night west of Merville and captured 500 prisoners and three machine guns. The hostile artillery has been active along our front from the Lys River to Givency."

"South of the Somme, hostile posts which were holding out southeast of Villers-Bretonneux have been cleared by our troops. The enemy's artillery has been active also in this area with gas shells.

"On the remainder of the British front there was nothing to report."

The War Office issued a statement, on Thursday night, which reads:

"The French and British positions from north of Baillieu to east of Wyt-schaete have been heavily attacked all day. There was fighting of great severity on the whole of this front, particularly in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, Kemmel and Vierstaat.

"In the course of repeated attacks and counter-attacks the allied troops have been compelled to withdraw from the positions they held this morning and the fighting continues.

"South of the Somme several counter-attacks launched by Australian and English troops last night against the positions gained by the enemy yesterday in and around Villers-Bretonneux carried our line onward to within a short distance of our former front and resulted in the capture of over 600 prisoners. The village is now in our hands.

"The enemy's attack yesterday morning on this front was made by at least four divisions, and his objectives are stated by prisoners to have included the village of Cacy and the Cacy-Foully road. These objectives were not reached at any point. The number of Germans who had fallen found in the positions recaptured by our troops shows that the enemy's losses were very heavy."

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The War Office on Thursday night

issued the following statement: "There was great activity on the part of both artilleries today in the region of Hangard and on both sides of the Avre, but no infantry action.

"In the Woerwe, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack in the Regneville sector. Our troops ejected the enemy from some advance elements where he had gained a footing and completely reestablished our lines. Prisoners remained in our hands.

"The artillery fighting was quite spirited on the left bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

"On April 23 and 24 seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down by our pilots. Ten other machines, badly damaged, fell inside their own lines.

"It is confirmed that two enemy aeroplanes, reported as damaged on April 20, were in reality brought down. Five other German machines and a captive balloon likewise were destroyed on April 21, 23 and 24. Five thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped by our bombing planes on the railway stations at Neale, Roye and Chaulnes. Our aeroplanes have carried out numerous machine-gun attacks on enemy concentrations."

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office today issued a report which reads as follows:

"At Pedesclara, in the Asiatic Valley, detachments of our troops annihilated an enemy outpost. They also surprised an enemy patrol in the Asa Valley and captured matériel during reconnaissance on the slopes of Col Caprile.

"Hostile groups attempting to approach our advanced post on the right bank of the Brenta River were repulsed. There was increased artillery activity in the Pedegroba-Montello sector."

STANDING OF STATES
ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Great War and Army and Navy Veterans, and the Trades and Labor Council, meeting in joint conference here recently, decided to make a vigorous protest to the Government against the employment of alien enemies under any circumstances whatsoever.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Signorina
CLAUDIA MUZIO

Of the Metropolitan Opera Co.

Will appear here

Saturday, April 27

at 2:30 O'Clock

On the Street Floor, New Building

IN THE INTEREST OF THE

Third Liberty Loan

Jordan Marsh Company

OPPOSITION TO TRUE NAME BILL

Measure Designed to Protect Soldiers and Sailors and Favored by Army and Navy Debated in Massachusetts Senate

BOSTON, Mass.—Opposition has developed in the Massachusetts Senate to the so-called True Name Bill for the regulation of hotels and lodging houses throughout the State. Though the measure has the support of the Army and Navy departments, its opponents contend it presumes unjustly upon people in the large cities who rent several rooms. They are expected to offer an amendment to define what is a lodging house within the meaning of the bill.

The bill is advanced for the protection of soldiers and sailors and Senator George H. Jackson of Lynn, in charge of the favorable report from the Committee on Public Health, declares it is not nearly so drastic as a similar bill defeated in a previous Legislature. He believes those senators who supported national prohibition recently will have as much, if not a greater reason, for supporting the pending bill.

Senator John I. Fitzgerald of Boston strongly opposes the provision which defines a lodging house as one where rooms are rented for a valuable consideration, to more than five persons. He may offer an amendment to increase this to 10 persons, though it is held that such a modification would largely defeat the purpose of the bill.

Senator Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable feels that the measure strikes too hard upon boarding places in the country towns, and may try to secure further modification in this direction. While the bill would require many persons who rent rooms in Boston and elsewhere to obtain licenses and maintain registers for their guests to register their true names, its sponsors declare its operation would not be a burden to those anxious to aid the authorities in checking immoral conditions.

In normal times it is believed the proposed law is desirable, and during the war it is held an absolute necessity. Should it fail of enactment, it might be necessary for the federal authorities to take more drastic steps than the bill contemplates. In Philadelphia, Newport, Portland (Me.) and elsewhere the hand of the Government has been felt already.

Fifty Hour Bill

Action Postponed to Tuesday in Massachusetts House

BOSTON, Mass.—Action on the bill for a 50-hour working week for women and minors in Massachusetts was postponed by the House until Tuesday, after Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, had declared that the textile interests, who are paying dividends of 20 to 40 per cent, and declaring stock dividends of 100 per cent, were the chief opponents of the measure. He said 300,000 people in Massachusetts work only eight hours a day, and asked why women and minors should be required to work longer.

"Massachusetts manufacturers," he continued, "have failed to read the handwriting on the wall. Unless they do what they can for a national labor law with eight hours for women and minors they will forfeit their right to consideration in this State." Mr. Greenwood offered an amendment to meet objections concerning the employment of telephone girls. The House passed a bill to authorize cities and towns to provide common necessities and shelter during times of emergency. Two amendments were adopted, one offered by Mr. Waterman of Williams-town-making the furnishing of shelter temporary only, and another by Mr. Collins of Edgartown requiring payment to be made for all supplies furnished by the municipalities.

The bill, engineered by the Republican leaders, to require the uniform opening of polls on election day from 5:45 to 4 p.m. was defeated in the House on a rising vote of 67 to 29. Mr. Bliss of Malden, House whip, introduced the bill, which was adversely reported. Senator Cavanagh of Everett succeeded in having the Senate substitute the bill for the adverse report, and it passed the Senate, going to the House for concurrence.

The House advanced to a third reading a bill to extend until June 26, 1921, the time for constructing the Moody Boynton bicycle railway.

SPANISH MARQUESS ARRESTED IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Friday)—The arrest on an espionage charge of the Marquess de Arceville, a Spanish subject, which took place on Monday, has resulted in the development in the Parisian press of many details of his remarkable career. This morning's newspapers print the story of the manner in which he worked as an engineer for the Krupp firm for 11 years, then made a fortune of 4,000,000 francs in commissions on the sales of submarines built on plans furnished by him.

According to these accounts, he returned to France at the outset of the war, got himself naturalized within 24 hours and was incorporated into the army, where he obtained two promotions. The newspapers now declare that the submarine plans which he took to the Krupp firm were stolen from the French Ministry of Marine. M. Loubet, the engineer who drew the plans which have been brought into question, tells the Petit Parisien that they were stolen, but he makes no direct charge against the Marquess.

RIGHTS OF GREECE TO BE PRESERVED

President Wilson Assures People of That Country That United States Is Determined to Give to Them Its Full Support

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has assured the Greek people that the United States is determined to give its fullest measure of support to Greece and that the country's rights shall be preserved in any final peace negotiations.

The President's attitude became known today when the State Department gave out the text of a statement cable to Minister Droppers at Athens which was given out for publication in the Greek capital. The statement reads: "The people of the United States view with admiration the unselfishness and courage with which the Greek people, animated by that love of liberty and devotion to right which they have inherited from a long line of heroic ancestors, are fighting to preserve the freedom for which their patriotic forefathers valiantly fought."

"Claiming similar ideals and moved by the same principles of right and justice, the Government and people of the United States are determined that the fullest possible measure of assistance shall be rendered to Greece and that her integrity shall be preserved and her rights secured in any final negotiations for peace that shall take place."

RHODESIAN LAND CASE CONTINUED

LONDON, England (Friday)—A surprise has been rumored for yesterday's hearing of the Southern Rhodesian land case before the judicial committee of the Privy Council. It came in the shape of a letter from Doctor Jameson, dated Aug. 14, 1893, that is, before the Lippert concession was made, and which Mr. Leslie Scott, for the natives, maintained, showed that the company had set about disposing of the land by right of conquest regardless of native rights.

The letter stated the conditions of service for the members of the expedition, and said in part: "Each member will be entitled to mark out a farm of 3000 morgen in any part of Matabeleland. No occupation will be required, but quit rent will be charged on each farm of 10s. per annum. Members will be allowed three or four months' clear warning to mark out and register their farms, and no such marking out or registration will be valid after that time, with the exception of rights belonging to members of the forces killed, invalided or dying in the service. The Government retains the right at any time to purchase the farms from the members at the rate of £2 per morgen, with compensation for all improvements. The 'foot' shall be divided one-half to the British South Africa Company, and the remainder to the officers and men, in equal shares."

SENATOR OVERMAN ACCEPTS AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Addition to the Overman bill of the amendment of Senator Wadsworth of New York, providing for reorganization of the aircraft program, by authorizing the President to establish an executive agency with complete powers, was assured today when Senator Overman of North Carolina, in charge of the bill, advised the Senate that he would accept the provision.

The Senate formally adopted the amendment by a unanimous viva voce vote after Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire and Smoot of Utah had called attention to official statements that the \$640,000,000 appropriated for the aviation program had been spent and \$400,000,000 additional was asked.

Besides authorizing the President to confer control of the entire aircraft program in one executive office, probably John D. Ryan, the amendment would transfer to the officer all appropriations made for the aviation work.

LORD ROTHERMERE RESIGNS AIR POST

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Rothermere has resigned the post of Minister for Air Services. Correspondence between the retiring Minister and Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, is published, in which Lord Rothermere refers to the loss of his sons in the war and other personal considerations, which had made him doubtful whether he could carry on under the enormous strain of the work of establishing an entirely new fighting service.

Mr. Lloyd George's reply is couched in warmly sympathetic terms.

JURY DELIBERATES ON EASTMAN CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The jury in the case of Max Eastman, who was charged with complicity to thwart the operation of the draft had not returned a verdict up to 10:30 o'clock a. m. today, nearly 17 hours after it retired to deliberate on the testimony.

After reporting its inability to agree upon a verdict, the jury was sent back by the court with instructions to make a further effort.

PARIS BOMBARDMENT RESUMED

PARIS, France (Friday)—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed during the night. Up to six o'clock, as far as could be ascertained, nobody had been injured and the damage done was not appreciable.

One of the German long-range guns which have been bombarding Paris, has been destroyed, according to Charles LeBoucq, Deputy from the Department of the Seine, who said he had talked with the commander of the sector near Crepy-en-Laonnois, where the big guns are stationed. The enemy is constructing new emplacements.

UNITED STATES AND GREECE

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The Paris publishes a statement attributed to the American Minister, Garrett Droppers, to the effect that the Government and people of the United States are determined that the integrity of Greek territory shall be preserved, and that the rights of the nation shall be secured in the peace negotiations.

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MR. SCHWAB OPENS OFFICES IN MAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab, the new director-general of the United States shipbuilding program, who has positively announced that no houses in which persons were now living will be commandeered for the use of the Hog Island employees, in spite of an order to that effect by Francis T. Bowles, assistant manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, says he did not know that Mr. Bowles intended to give any such order, but that in no case would families be compelled to make room for Hog Island employees.

Mr. Schwab says he does not expect to be settled at his headquarters in this city at the Gomerly-Schwartz building, Broad and Cherry streets, until May 15. He states definitely that Charles N. Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet, will have charge of the offices here. Mr. Piez was formerly general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, but received his new title when Mr. Schwab superseded him.

When asked whether Mr. Bowles will be succeeded by actual of his choice, Mr. Schwab was non-committal. "I intend to encourage everybody," he said. "I will praise rather than find fault, but any man who does not do his duty is not the kind of man we want."

NEW ENGLAND EGG CAMPAIGN PLANNED

BOSTON, Mass.—Method to popularize New England eggs among New England consumers, and preserve the egg-producing industry of the six states were discussed today at a meeting of the executive committee of the New England Poultry Producers Exchange.

It is expected that the exchange, which was formed two weeks ago, at a meeting of poultrymen at the State House, and which is affiliated with the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, will formulate plans for grading and stamping eggs.

The committee was assured by Everett S. Hilton of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange of a seat in that organization.

SECURITY OF BLACK SEA FLEET ASKED FOR

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—Mr. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has asked Germany, according to the official news agency, to give a guarantee that the Russian Black Sea fleet while remaining at Sebastopol will not be seized or sabotaged by the forces of the Central Powers and their allies now advancing into the Crimea, nor by any other naval or military forces of that alliance.

STAMPING OUT OF GERMANISM IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—A Committee of Public Safety has undertaken a nationwide campaign to stamp out "Germanism" in Cuba. It is composed of 20 prominent citizens under the chairmanship of Col. John D'Estampes, and was organized at a meeting last night in the House of Representatives. President Menocal is honorary president and the allied ministers at Havana are honorary members.

PLANS FOR VISIT OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT

BOSTON, Mass.—Prior to the visit of Col. Theodore Roosevelt to this city next Thursday, when he is to speak at a meeting in Mechanics Hall on "Americanism," he will stop in Springfield to present that city with its Liberty Loan honor flag, according to present plans. While the Boston meeting is to be under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pilgrim Publicity Association has cooperated in making the arrangements. Henry J. Harman, president of the Cham-

ber, will head the reception committee and Colonel Roosevelt will be the guest of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow. On Thursday evening he will dine with Mayor Peters before speaking at Mechanics Hall.

WRITER DISCUSSES VATICAN ATTITUDE

(Continued from page one)

emoluments which go with it, notwithstanding the fact that he has been condemned by a Roman tribunal. Over a year ago that prelate was escorted to the Swiss frontier by the Italian police, and the courtesy of the Government, over-scrupulous, the writer says, concerning the papal guarantees, has been repaid by the Vatican by the indication that it ignores the sentence of the courts and retains the prelate's name on the rolls of the papal court.

It is even said that Mgr. Gerlach's apartments in the Vatican are reserved for him and that his servant lives there awaiting his master's return. Would the same indulgence have been shown, it is asked, toward a prelate belonging to one of the allied countries who had compromised the Pope in an affair of espionage? The Osservatore Romano, the official journal of the Vatican, which constantly proclaims its impartiality and neutrality, suppresses, so the writer states, everything that might be displeasing to the Central Empires, or even to the Turks. A short time ago, in commenting on von Hertling's speech, it declared that the conditions of peace put forward by the Chancellor were in perfect conformity with the views of Benedict XV. Such animated protests, however, reached the Vatican, that the next day the Osservatore beat a retreat and declared that the Chancellor's speech contained no proposition which were not in conformity with the Pope's views, that his declarations were full of mental reservations, that the Pope rejected the idea of a separate peace with Belgium and that that country could not sacrifice her independence.

The greater number of telegraphic agencies sent out a résumé of the second statement, but suppressed the first. In the face of such facts the writer asks how the Vatican can ask those on the side of the Entente to have perfect confidence in its policy or how it can be asked to take part in the future peace negotiations. Nevertheless it found one ally recently in the Italian Chamber, who declared that recourse should be had to the Pope's good offices with regard to peace, and he was a Socialist. The Osservatore declared lately that there were points of contact between the (Roman) Catholics—and the Socialists. This, he adds, only too evident after the disaster of Caporetto.

INCREASE IN INSTALLMENT TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Installment dealers in furniture, clothing, jewelry and other personal effects must report as taxable income the percentage of profit represented in each installment payment and the purchaser's default and the property is returned to the dealer. This ruling means heavier taxation for installment dealers.

ALIENS TAX BILL HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—The bill to tax aliens was given a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee at the State House today. Representatives Collins of Edgartown, Crowley of Abington and Wasserman of Boston appeared in opposition to the taxing of all foreigners not citizens.

WOMEN MANNING MOTOR TRAIN

ERIE, Pa.—The first motor train, manned almost entirely by women chauffeurs, started on its way to Buffalo and New York City at 9 o'clock this morning. They came from Cleveland since daybreak and expect to get into Buffalo this afternoon.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Garrett of Tennessee, was elected chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs to succeed Representative Jones of Virginia.

STRIKE VOTED AS A PROTEST

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The Bellingham Central Labor Council last night voted in favor of a 24-hour strike on May 1, as a protest to the sentence against Thomas J. Mooney.

MINISTER PHILLIPS ARRIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Danish steamship on which Augustus Phillips, the Minister from the Netherlands to the United States was a passenger, has reached a Danish port.

CORPORATION TAX AS WAR REVENUE

Governor McCall in Message to Legislature Says All the Weight of Taxation Should Not Fall on Peoples' Homes

BOSTON, Mass.—Corporate interests opposing the enactment of a law substituting for the franchise tax on foreign and domestic corporations a 5 per cent income tax, with a view to reaching certain favored corporations which are entirely escaping the present tax, are mildly criticized by Governor McCall in a special message sent to the Massachusetts Legislature today. The Governor urges speedy enactment of this bill and advises that efforts be made to conserve existing sources of revenue and to levy new war taxes wherever they can justly be imposed.

The corporation tax bill was reported favorably in the House by the Ways and Means Committee a few minutes before the Governor's message was received. It contained an amendment to make the tax become effective in 1919, rather than in 1920. The Governor says that "we should endeavor in every way, both by the exercise of economy and by supplementing the sources of taxation for the Commonwealth to keep down the levy of the state tax upon the cities and towns, falling as it does upon real estate. Very many thousands of our people have provided themselves with homes. The houses in which they live represent the aggregate of their savings, and in many instances they have not been fully paid for, and balances are due upon mortgages. The increase of the tax upon real estate falls with a special weight upon this large class of our population. The home builder should so far as possible be encouraged rather than burdened through the weight of taxes."

"In some of the states and notably in Connecticut special taxes have been imposed upon corporations, with their full approval, which have greatly improved the condition of the state treasury. The income tax upon corporations has been a subject of study in this Commonwealth, and many of the corporations were satisfied to have this tax imposed beginning with the year 1919. An effort is being made to delay its operation until 1920, and indeed to prevent its enactment altogether. I believe this tax should be made available for the treasury as soon as possible. If it can be made available during the current year it will be all the better. It will be not merely a just tax but one which I feel certain the owners of our corporations will patriotically submit to."

"Then you should, I think, conserve our existing sources of revenue and not favor those classes of property from taxation which have been heretofore subject to it. This is not the time for any source of revenue to be thrown away. The war has imposed special burdens upon the treasury of the Commonwealth in the new demands that grow out of it. In addition to that its normal expenses have been increased very much on account of the increased cost of supplies and of all the things which the Commonwealth must buy." Probably the direct war taxes during the present year which will be paid by the interests of the Commonwealth to the national Government will amount to more than \$150,000,000.

"Surely the war expenses to which the Commonwealth itself is subject, should receive a moderate contribution from her own great interests; and no tax whatever has been imposed to meet the increased expenses of war, but we are relying upon a system established for peaceful times. The corporation income tax to which I have referred would, I believe, be just in normal times, and there is no good reason to my mind why it should be deferred. I strongly urge upon you the importance of conserving all the sources of revenue which the Commonwealth now has, and of imposing a moderate levy of new taxes where they can justly be imposed, to the end that the state tax may fall less heavily upon the cities and towns of the Commonwealth."

GIRL SCOUTS EXHIBITION

BOSTON, Mass.—Exhibition of handicraft completed by the Girl Scouts during the winter and also showing of scout activities, will be some of the features on the program at a rally to be held by the Greater Boston members of this organization

Let this fellow help Houseclean

DROP your scrubbing brush and broom and call in the Bay State. He'll put everything to rights in three shakes of a lamb's tail. A little Agate Floor Varnish on the worn floors; a little bathtub enamel; some screen black; chair enamel and the rest will make the place spick-and-span, before you know it. Just as if the house had stepped from the proverbial sand-box. Remember, too, this housecleaning will last thru several springs and falls.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc., Boston, Mass.
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BAY STATE PAINTS

LEGISLATORS AT BOSTON FISH PIER

Committee Investigating Prices Sees Auctioning of Products on One of Lightest Days in a Number of Months

BOSTON, Mass.—The legislative committee, which is investigating the fish industry, extended its personal observations Thursday to the actual work of auctioning fish at the Boston Fish Pier, but whether the fish dealers received advance information of the visit of the committee or the vessels were held back by adverse conditions, as was claimed by the dealers, it transpired that the sales on the New England Fish Exchange were the smallest in many months. The committee had been told that Thursday was the busiest day of the week at the fish pier. The members arrived at the pier at sunrise and remained until all the offerings had been auctioned. As there had been no arrivals since the previous forenoon, the sales were confined to a few hundred pounds of cod and haddock. It is expected that the committee will make another visit to the pier.

Upon returning to the State House, the committee devoted three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, to hearing the defense of the fish dealers, principally through a series of leading questions propounded by Addison C. Burnham, counsel for the various fish companies and 28 of the 41 fish dealers, to Maurice P. Shaw, secretary and treasurer of the New England Fish Exchange.

Mr. Shaw attempted to justify the fish prices at the pier and claimed that the persons who assumed the responsibility for the success of the pier had received 2.835 per cent a year on their investment. In the last few years all expenses in connection with the fish industry have increased from 150 to 200 per cent. According to Mr. Shaw the total investment on the pier is \$1,041,171.54, and on this sum the Boston Fish Pier Company pays annually a return of approximately \$126,000, which, he pointed out, is better than 12 per cent on the investment and more than 16 per cent on the estimated cost of the pier when the fishermen decided to accept the State's terms.

RIGHTING OF ST. PAUL IS WELL UNDER WAY

AN ATLANTIC PORT—While the investigation of the capsizing of the steamship St. Paul at her dock here was continued by representatives of the navy and the owners, the work of righting the ship was well under way today.

Five large wreckers were busy with the assistance of a number of divers. Heavy chains were placed around the overturned hull and pontoon barges were warped into place preparatory to lifting the ship to an even keel. Divers who entered the hold through unsubmerged entrances explored a considerable portion of her interior without finding indications that any men on the ship had been trapped when she turned over.

MILK COMMISSION HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Turner Buswell, of Solon, Me., who is identified with the creamery interests in the central section of that State, was called upon by Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the creamery men affected by the proposed changes in the price of milk to tell the New England regional milk commission facts regarding the milk business in Maine today.

COLLIERIES CLOSED DOWN

SYDNEY, N. S.—Four collieries are practically closed down, hundreds of men are idle and the production of coal, which amounted to 2000 tons a day, has stopped because of labor troubles at the field of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal companies. While no actual strike was declared, the men today announced a "holiday" to discuss their grievances.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT QUESTION

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—A lively discussion is proceeding in the Finnish press on the question whether a monarchy or a republic is to be established. Swedish Finns favor a monarchy. The session of the Parliament has been postponed.

MOBILIZATION FOR WORK URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Advisability of mobilizing men of America for work as well as for military service was urged by speakers at the annual session of the American Academy of Political and Social Economy which began in this city today.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, "Police Work in New York," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.
Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, "Fifteen Years in the Court as a Probation Officer," Women's City Club, 6:30 p. m.

Let this fellow help Houseclean

DROP your scrubbing brush and broom and call in the Bay State. He'll put everything to rights in three shakes of a lamb's tail. A little Agate Floor Varnish on the worn floors; a little bathtub enamel; some screen black; chair enamel and the rest will make the place spick-and-span, before you know it. Just as if the house had stepped from the proverbial sand-box. Remember, too, this housecleaning will last thru several springs and falls.

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BAY STATE PAINTS

AMERICAN PRESS CENSURES IRISH

Editors Find Ireland's Attitude
on Conscription Too Favor-
able to German Cause to Win
Sympathy in United States

Additional editorial expression by newspapers of the United States on the Irish situation continue to censure the Irish for their opposition to conscription, on the ground that the Irish attitude is essentially against the Allies and in favor of Germany. Following are recent excerpts:

Wall Street Journal

There is a strong temptation to let newspaper writers in America to shirk Irish questions. There is a militant quality about the Irish which is calculated to daunt even the most courageous writer. The Irishman is like the German in one respect—that he regards himself as a "femme incompréhensible." As a matter of fact, he is, like the German, the one person who does not understand himself. He stands, in fact, as the only real opponent of Home Rule in Ireland.

He may as well make up his mind, for the sake of the business and social world as much as for Ireland's own sake, that he is a constituent part of the British Empire, in view of the geographical position of Ireland. He can have Home Rule tomorrow morning if he will recognize that geographical position. Ireland is a small part of the British Empire, but it is a strategic part and must necessarily remain so at any cost to Great Britain. Ireland under German rule would be intolerable, and would be a menace to ourselves, and a threat to Great Britain so tremendous as to be unthinkable. Ireland's independence would be a mere figure of speech.

If the Irish do not want to fight for the British Empire and for the United States, France and the rest of the Allies, for whom they want to fight? An Irishman who does not want to fight with a fair chance does not exist. In present conditions, there are some Irishmen who want to fight the British. What would be the result if they succeeded? They would produce a condition of chaos imposing upon them a tyranny which would make that of Cromwell seem like mercy.

It is to be hoped that there will be no false sentiment here about conscription in Ireland, exactly as we have no false sentiment about conscription in the State of Wisconsin, or the professedly German city of Milwaukee.

New York Times

(In Topics Column) That misguided Lord Mayor of Dublin evidently knows as little about the modern political history of the United States as he does about that of the England he persists in hating. Else, surely, would he not persist, as yesterday's dispatches said he does, in the determination to come over here and tell us why the Irishmen in Ireland should be exempted from the task of helping other Irishmen the world over help other decent folk defeat the Germans. Of course his mission is a hopeless one, but perhaps it would be as well to let him cross the sea.

Very soon after his arrival even he will be convinced that, while his blood still boils violently, Americans, including the great majority of Irish-Americans, realize that Germany did some years ago, and that the England of the prison ships and the rented Hessians is not the England that sends destroyers into Zeebrugge and fights side by side with our men and the French in Flanders. We, too, had our grievances, and they rankled long, but the old account is more than squared now, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin would be terribly disappointed in his expectation of a sympathetic hearing while he denounced an ally to whom we are deeply indebted.

Incidentally, he will encounter over here a good many people of his own blood, whose sons have given convincing proof that they do not agree with him in favoring the German cause, and, as they are a highly articulate fraction of our population, he will be left in no doubt as to their opinion of Irishmen who are doing what they can to increase and prolong the dangers to which those same sons are now exposed.

Toronto Globe

The Irish problem is a tragedy of history. The British Government is confronted by a condition: the certainty of resistance to compulsion, and of postponing indefinitely the new era of friendship between England and Ireland if it is attempted. The hope of reconciliation lies with the Nationalist Party, which, if it is not overthrown by the conscription issue or the threshold of Irish self-government, must assuredly destroy Sinn Féinism, with its absurd and impossible ideal of independence. Ireland can never be divorced from Great Britain; they are essential to each other and knit by ties, geographical, economic, racial, historical and social, that nothing can break.

Vancouver (B. C.) Sun

The idea that any large section of the Irish people desire political independence is an absurdity. Even the most rabid of Sinn Féinists have surely sense enough to recognize that this is a dangerous world for small nations to be wandering around loose in.

COMPULSORY LAND PURCHASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Advocating that 20,000,000 acres of arable land reasonably adjacent to railways and now held by railway companies, the Hudson's Bay Company, be taken over by the Dominion Government and given to returned soldiers, J. Bruce Walker,

Commissioner of Immigration, started a large meeting in the course of an address delivered in the Y. M. C. A. recently. "I believe that the time has come," said the speaker, "when this land must come under cultivation, and it is not outside the scope of the sovereign will of the people that a court be installed to fix the acreage at a reasonable price and to compel a sale. Then we would not be ashamed to meet our returned soldiers face to face after giving them the land at present available which is about as much use to them as acreage in the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, the Government could in this way greatly further the cause of increased production."

SHIPMENTS OF SOCKS TO MEN IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, at the request of the Minute Man Committee, the Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Fifth Regiment Auxiliary Association, the One Hundred and First Regiment Auxiliary Association, the Coast Artillery Auxiliary Association, and the Comforts Forwarding Committee of Boston, the latter representing 500 branches scattered throughout the United States, has taken up with the War Department the question of shipments of socks to soldiers in France and has received the following letter from Maj.-Gen. P. C. March, U. S. A., Acting Chief of Staff:

"I have your letter of April 18, 1918, enclosing correspondence with reference to the shipment of socks to the troops in Europe. I would advise you that no modification of the order can be authorized for the purpose of sending socks. The United States had actually on hand, on April 6, 24,124,155 stockings. It is one of the articles which is vastly in excess of the requirements, the requirements to April 6 being 7,550,200. The supply on hand actually in France, which figures reach to March 15, shows that in addition to the stockings actually in the hands of the troops there was on hand approximately 50 days' reserve for the entire command, the actual figures reported by General Pershing by cablegram, 965,216.

"The object of the order about shipments by parcel post is, as I have already written to you in a former communication, for the purpose of saving tonnage, and with the tonnage already consumed by the large flow of stockings furnished the troops by the United States Government, it would not be permissible to make an exception for your constituents in Massachusetts with reference to the supply of this article."

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY EXERCISES HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Patriotism was the central thought about which the arbor and bird day exercises were conducted in the schools of Massachusetts today. The programs were based upon the ideas contained in a leaflet furnished to schools by the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The planting and care of trees and protection of birds were emphasized as important factors in the winning of the struggle in which the world is now engaged.

From the child's point of view one of the most interesting features of the program was that which showed how the birds are helping to win the war. They were told that it was by studying how birds fly that American mechanics first invented the airplane and that it was the airplane, chiefly, that would win the war. Birds are useful in giving warning of the approach of an airship, they carry messages, produce food and protect crops and forests. Some uses of wood in winning the war also were made plain to the children. The day as a whole was marked with a patriotic appreciation of birds and trees unknown before.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Evening News passes today from the hands of former Governor D. Russell Brown into the ownership of John A. Hennessy of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry De Witt Hamilton of New York City and James C. Garrison of Providence. They have acquired all the stock of the Hope Publishing Company and its Associated Press membership. Mr. Hennessy, who will be president of the corporation, is a newspaper man of long experience. For many years he was city editor and managing editor of the New York Mail and Express and the New York Press. Later he served the State of New York as commissioner to investigate under the authority of the State the charges of frauds in highways and canals. General Hamilton, the secretary and treasurer, is a soldier, lawyer and author. Mr. Garrison, vice-president of the company, until recently was on the editorial staff of the Providence Journal. He was the editor of the Ashland (Wis.) Daily News, and next was on the staffs of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin and Milwaukee Sentinel. He was city editor, chief editorial writer and managing editor of the New York Press from 1895 until 1913, when, as Albany correspondent of the New York Evening Mail, he reported the Hennessy revelations and the impeachment proceedings which followed them.

FILIPINOS PROTEST LEGISLATION

MANILA, P. I.—The Filipino-American Chamber of Commerce has sent a cablegram message to Washington protesting against legislation, barring the Filipinos, as non-Americans, from the purchase of German firms which had been taken over as alien property. The sale of half a dozen of these firms, which had been advertised, has been suspended, pending word from Washington.

GERMANY AND THE FLEMISH QUESTION

Differing Views Are Taken by
the German Press on the Issue
—The Status of the "Council
of Flanders"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German Governor-General of Belgium recently received a deputation from the "Council of Flanders" commissioned to acquaint him with the result of the fresh election to which the council is described as having submitted itself following upon its declaration in December last of the complete independence of Flanders. After congratulating the delegates, General von Falkenhausen took the opportunity to observe that he interpreted the declaration of Dec. 22 as a fresh affirmation of the unalterable determination of the Flemish people to free itself from the pressure of French influence, and that in agreement with the Imperial Government he could assure the deputation that the Chancellor and himself still stood by the declaration of the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in March, 1917, to the effect that the German Government would do everything in its power at the peace negotiations and afterwards to promote and assure the free development of the Flemish people. In pursuance of that declaration, he observed, the administrative partition of the country had been effected with a view to assisting the Flemish people toward independence with clear political aims. "To determine now," he added, "the means by which Flanders is to be guaranteed its independence after the war would be premature. That must be reserved for the peace negotiations. Moreover, fundamentally to influence that independence will be above all things the business of the Flemish people. The Flemish people will have to recognize that now or never is the possibility offered them of creating a foundation for that independence to which it has an undeniable claim. Your task, gentlemen, in the ensuing months will consist in preparing the Flemish people, no matter whether individuals among them belong to your particular political party or not, for this great decision that will confront them at the conclusion of peace."

The Frankfurter Zeitung appended the following observations to its report of this official pronouncement: "The 'Council of Flanders' had proclaimed on Dec. 22, 1917, the complete independence of Flanders; it had simultaneously determined to submit itself to a fresh election in order that the Flemish people might express its attitude toward that declaration. This reformation of the Council has now been concluded and communicated to the Governor-General. The declaration of independence took place without the previous knowledge of the German authorities, neither does the Governor-General assume any definite attitude regarding it now, but seeks to lend it a quite general meaning. The phrase, 'in pursuance of the Imperial Chancellor's declaration,' sounds as if the desire for independence is regarded on the German side as sufficiently fulfilled by the administrative division already carried into effect. Strictly speaking, that is certainly contrary to the view of the 'Council of Flanders,' and it appears to us that other passages in the Governor-General's address are ambiguous enough to be interpreted by the members of the council in accordance with their views."

"We cannot see who is intended to benefit from such obscurity. We have now been long enough in Belgium to have been able to form quite a definite opinion as to our Flemish policy, and after this declaration it appears to us more imperative than ever for the Reichstag to request information from the Chancellor as to what aims the policy of our officials has hitherto pursued, and that the Government and the people's representatives should then determine together a line of action for our future treatment of the Flemish question. Ambiguity in this matter is as great a wrong toward the Flemish as toward the German people. The most valuable part of the Governor-General's observations was the warning to the Council first to win the Flemish people for its aims. Hitherto, unfortunately, the great majority of this people has assumed the fundamental standpoint that all political activity is to be renounced during the German occupation of the country. The Council, indeed, is not the product of real elections, but of public meetings which were attended only by the so-called activists, and which met in part with strong opposition from the rest of the population. If the Council should now succeed in convincing an undoubted majority of the people that the present is the moment for securing the future of the Flemish race, it would truly be highly welcome, and would be hailed by the whole German people. Then, too, the German Empire would be presented with other opportunities for championing the cause of Flanders."

Apparently the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, a Krupp organ, considers the tactics recommended by the Frankfurter paper somewhat superfluous. Dealing some few days previously with the same subject, it wrote: "The state of Belgium has ceased to exist. We have a Wallonia and a Flanders, and we have a Flemish Government; a general plebiscite could not take place on account of the danger of unrest produced by bribed mercenaries; such a plebiscite, moreover, would always be pronounced to be a German hocus-pocus, and would therefore avail nothing. The new body representing the people, on the other hand, has been elected at mass meetings held in all the towns, the attendance at which was quite gigantic for little Belgium."

The Council of Flanders has the support of more recorded votes, more prestige, more popular force than the Bolsheviks in Petrograd, and the Rada in Kiev. It is therefore time, now that the apparition of Belgium has been done away with, to conclude peace with the Council of Flanders, as has been done with the Ukrainian Rada, and to weave a friendship with the Flemish State, seeing that there is no one else there with whom we could negotiate."

The Leipziger Volkszeitung's comment on this utterance reads as follows: "So Belgium is to be broken into fragments like Russia. There is no doubt that the German Government is striving toward the same goal. The Secretary of State, Herr Wallraf, expressly approved and welcomed the separatist aspirations of the Council of Flanders on the occasion of his visit to Belgium, and in a speech called for cheers for free Flanders. This movement, however, meets in Flanders itself with just as energetic an opposition as does the separatist policy of the Rada of Kiev in the Ukraine. The Belgian courts, the Socialist minority organ went on to point out, have also supported this opposition by punishing a leader of the Flemish movement for plotting against the State, and, having recounted the drastic action taken by the German authorities by way of reply, it observed: "Such procedure affords no proof that the German Government intends to assent to the complete rehabilitation of Belgium on the conclusion of peace."

RUSSELL BOOK DEFENSE ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Although the United States Federal Government recently ordered the suppression of the Pastor Russell book, "The Finished Mystery," because, "in its judgment, certain of its passages were seditious, those responsible for its production have not abandoned their efforts to get it before the public."

On Thursday the Hill section of this city was deluged with copies of The Kingdom News, official publication of the International Bible Students Association, devoted to a defense of the book, a denial of the federal charges and an accusation that the clergy are conspiring to suppress the book because of their opposition to the association and its beliefs. The deputy United States marshal in Springfield has taken up the subject with the Department of Justice.

DEFENSE CIRCULATED IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A defense of "The Finished Mystery," incorporated in Kingdom News, published by the International Bible Students Association, is being circulated in this city, despite the fact that the book it seeks to defend has been barred by the United States Department of Justice.

In each paper there is printed a blank petition which the circulators evidently wish to have filled out and sent to President Wilson, asking that "The Finished Mystery" be allowed to appear again. Officials at the office of the United States attorney in this city stated that while the paper had been brought to their attention previously, it was not certain yet what steps could be taken to prevent its distribution.

TRANSPORTATION OF PERISHABLE GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Lester W. Collins, representing the United States Bureau of Markets, and A. J. B. Harris, a nationally prominent refrigerating engineer, have just completed the conducting of an extensive investigation into the handling of perishables on the railroads in this district. Experts claim that their conclusions, if put into effect, will result in the avoidance of millions of dollars of losses in edibles during the year. It is probable a standardized refrigerator, heating and ventilating system for the handling of perishable produce will be adopted.

CONTEST FOR WHITE WHEATLESS BREAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A contest among hotel and restaurant bakers of American citizenship to produce the "whitest, most palatable and best-looking sandwich bread" containing no wheat nor rye flour, for use until the next harvest, is announced by John McE. Bowman, United States Food Administrator for hotels, restaurants, dining cars and steamships, according to Frank C. Hall, hotel agent for the Massachusetts Food Administration today. Mr. Bowman has offered several thousand dollars in prizes, says Mr. Hall.

WORCESTER WOMAN HONORED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The twenty-seventh continental congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Washington April 15 and Mrs. Frank B. Hall of this city was honored by being elected a vice-president-general of the national organization. Mrs. Hall returned recently and brought back the request for all members to wear their recognition pins for the duration of the war. Mrs. Hall said that \$9,000,000 had been contributed by the Daughters of the American Revolution for war relief work.

PRISONERS' PAY BILL REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The House rejected a bill providing for the compensation of state prisoners engaged in industries. An adverse report was made by the Ways and Means Committee on a bill to appropriate \$500 for extension of voluntary group insurance among industrial employees.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO DISCUSS WAR WORK

National Service Problems to
Form Chief Topics at Coming
Biennial Convention of Gen-
eral Federation at Hot Springs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—War service will be the chief topic of discussion at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Hot Springs, Ark., April 29 to May 8. Among the speakers already announced for the various sessions are Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, who will speak on the work of the American Library Association and its part in the war, and Richard Dana, president of the American Civil Ser-

vice Reform League, who will present the effect of the war on civil service and the difficulties encountered at this time. Miss Jeanette Rankin will speak, and also Mrs. Mary Q. C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association, who will talk of the new significance of civil education. Miss Maude E. Miner, chairman of the Committee on Protective Work for Girls, War Department, Commission on Training Camp Activities, is among the speakers, as is also Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau. M. D. C. Crawford will speak on textiles before one of the home economic conferences, which will discuss "Clothing in War Time." Kenneth Clark is to tell what community singing means to our soldiers, and Mrs. Newton D. Baker will sing.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and head of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, is expected to show how women have been brought to gether to do their great share of the nation's work.

"HORRIBLE" CHAIN LETTER REPUDIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

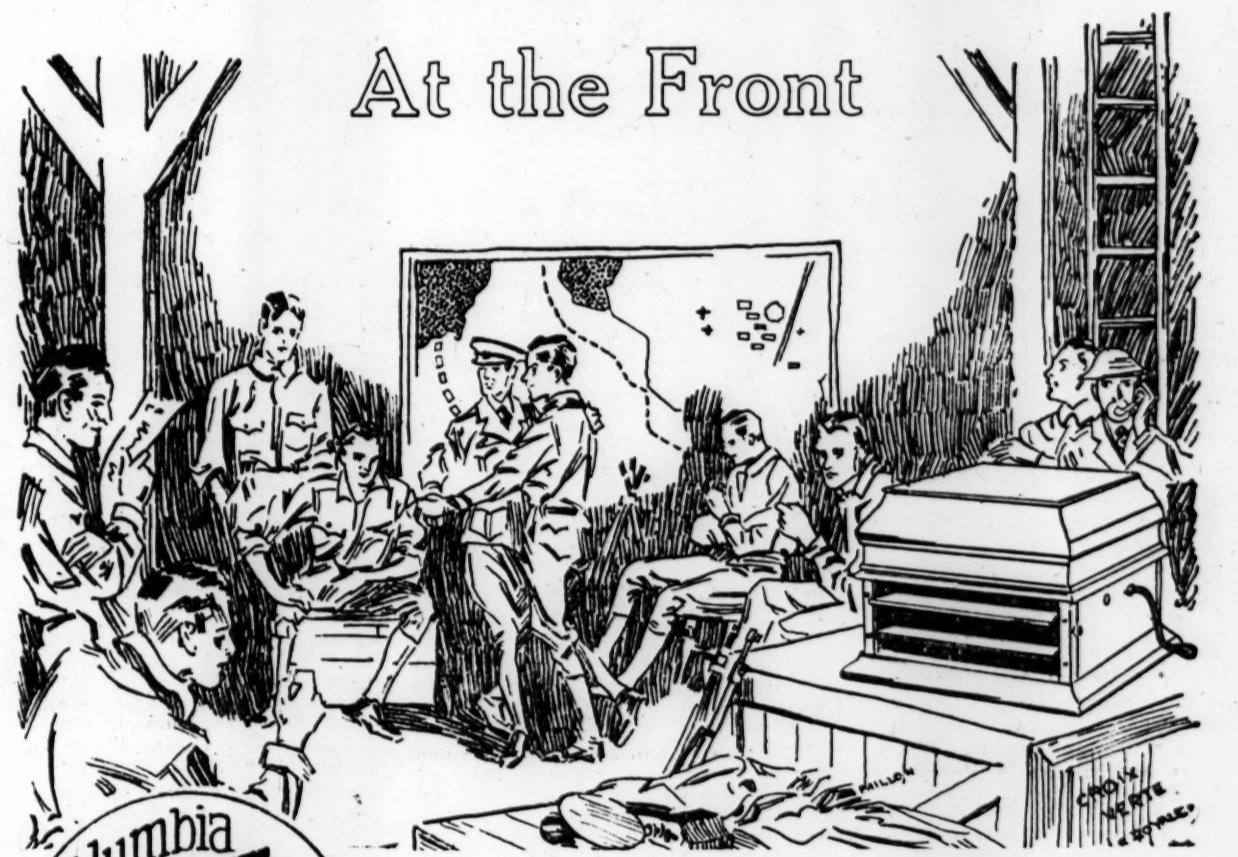
BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the Red Cross at its New England headquarters today, said that the "Horrible" chain letter proposition, dealt with in a letter to the editor of The Christian Science Monitor on page 3, had been repudiated repeatedly by the Red Cross. It was stated that the Red Cross has never given any sanction to the matter nor has it any connection with L. Horrible. The promoter of the scheme, officials said, is believed to have left the country.

ILLEGAL SALES CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Elmer K. Potter and Dennis A. Norton, two druggists of Malden, arrested on a charge of illegal selling of liquor, were called in court this morning and their cases continued until May 2.

Columbia Grafonolas and Records



"They were expectant and keenly alert

—huddled in the dugout, waiting for the gray dawn that was to send them over the top. I would wind the Grafonola, slip on the record of the 'Humoresque'—and as the soft, sweet, lingering strains floated out, I'd watch their faces relax; and the tense mood pass.

"Again—in a shattered Belgian village—a group of American lads—truck drivers going up to the front—would be caught and held by a tornado of shellfire. There was nothing to keep them occupied, as they could not leave the hut; we'd play band music on the Columbia, lively selections that would take their thoughts off of the whine and screech of shells outside.

"We had 120 Columbia Grafonolas in our 'farthest up' huts. Over 300 Grafonolas and 5,000 records were in use in the Canadian area alone. They were an important part of our equipment."

These extracts from a letter from Captain H. A. Pearson, Senior Officer, Y. M. C. A., with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France, paint vividly the part played by the Columbia Grafonola in the grim events "over there."

Captain Pearson, who has had some severe experiences at the front, writes: "Give your soldier music."

Send Some Records to Your Soldier Boy

There is a Columbia Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. Army Hut. Any Columbia Dealer will be glad to show you how to ship them safely.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th
of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
NEW YORK

There Is Every Advantage in Buying Your Records From NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE TALKING MACHINE STORE



The Grafonola Company
OF NEW ENGLAND

Service and Goods Are the Best. Salesmen who specialize in catering to your Musical Wants. Homelike surroundings with an atmosphere that fairly rings with MUSIC, MIRTH and MELODY. Thousands of beautiful records to choose from. ORDER BY MAIL or phone if you desire. Write or call for our New 409 Page Record Catalog.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

(Headquarters for Columbia Grafonolas and Records)

174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

CAMP DEVENS MEN ALL PASS IN REVIEW

Impressive Military Ceremonies
Mark Observance of Liberty
Day at Ayer Cantonment,
Which Is Open to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Impressive military ceremonies marked the observance of Liberty Day here today, a review commencing at 10 o'clock being participated in by the entire seventy-sixth division. Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, and staff officials reviewed the parade from a stand on the main parade field, the commands participating including the one hundred and fifty-first brigade in charge of Brig.-Gen. F. H. Albright, the three hundred and first, and three hundred and second infantry regiments commanded by Col. Frank Tompkins and Col. Charles G. Smith, the three hundred and second infantry led by Col. J. P. Preston, and the three hundred and fourth infantry in command of Col. J. S. Herron. Other organizations taking part were one hundred and fifty-first artillery brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. William S. McNair, the three hundred and first artillery in command of Col. George W. Brooke, the three hundred and third artillery commanded by Col. Arthur Conklin, and the three hundred and first headquarters detail and military police with Col. Percy W. Arnold in command.

Among the other organizations on the field were the three hundred and first field signal battalion, the three hundred and first supply train, the ammunition train from the same regiment, and several machine-gun battalions.

Late this afternoon it is expected there will be a baseball game, with a band from the depot brigade furnishing music, and at 5:30 o'clock retreat will be sounded in front of division headquarters. Visitors had begun to arrive in camp at an early hour this morning, and throngs were expected throughout the day.

Marking the observance of Liberty Day, also, will be the arrival of the first recruits of the new draft quota, and by this evening it is expected that all of the 5604 registrants from Massachusetts will have arrived in camp, Boston's quota being approximately 1100 men. These registrants from all parts of the State are due to arrive at intervals throughout the day, and included in the number are 206 Negroes. All the men have been chosen according to the numerical sequence of their order numbers, the Boston delegation being the largest yet sent from that city. The men will be assigned first to the depot brigade, facilities for accommodating the new arrivals having been made by the transfer of some of the men who have been assigned to the seventy-sixth division. Upon being distributed to their various companies, the recruits will commence intensive training which will fit them for an early participation in the war overseas. This latest quota to arrive comes from all parts of New England and from Northern New York.

A new court-martial board has been appointed consisting of the following members: Col. Frank Tompkins, president; Col. P. W. Arnold, Lieut.-Col. M. N. Falls, G. W. Stuart, Paul Hurst, Maj. N. O. Rehkopf, Robert Homans, Capt. W. B. Flint, H. W. Curtis, and W. F. Rohland, Maj. John Z. Lowe, judge advocate, and Capt. Franklin P. Putnam, assistant.

Drafted Men Addressed

BOSTON, Mass.—Drafted men of division 8 of Boston were addressed on Thursday afternoon at the board headquarters by Governor McCall who gave them some good advice in view of their departure for Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass. today. He said that in a short space of time civilians in all walks of life are formed into companies and regiments, and begin instruction as soldiers. Soldiers, he declared, are not made in a day. It requires much patience, discipline, and obedience in addition to hard work, and if both officers and men do their duty real armies are developed, able to do their part in the great war.

"I wish you and all of the boys who are already in camp, as well as those who will leave in the next few days the utmost success in the work upon which you have now entered," he said. "You have with you the heartfelt good wishes and the genuine support of all the people of the Commonwealth," he continued. "You also have behind you the support of the entire nation."

New England Men Honored

BOSTON, Mass.—Several New England men, some of whom are from Boston and vicinity, have recently been presented with signal honors in the form of the French croix de guerre for special bravery shown in maneuvers in which the American and French armies participated. Seven of the men were formerly members of the first corps cadets, and others were from Providence, R. I., Keene, N. H., Portland, Me., and other points. Their names are: First Lieut. Cornelius Beard, Corp. Gordon F. Lipsett, Sergt. Malcolm D. Reed, Sergt. Ralph H. Whitney, Corp. Alfred Belanger, Corp. Thomas McAllister, Corp. James F. Lash, Priv. James M. Faulkner, Priv. Robert H. Hogg, Priv. Horace B. Van Eversen, Sergt. Leroy W. Miller, Bugler Howard G. Parker, and Priv. Lenley S. Beeler.

Boston Furnishes Sixteen Boys

BOSTON, Mass.—Instructions have been received from Lieut.-Col. C. B. Hatch, inspector of the eastern recruiting division, to enlist no more apprentices as buglers and drummers in the marine corps. Thus far Boston has furnished 16 boys between the

ages of 16 and 18 years for this branch of the service.

Lieut. T. W. Crosby, who is recruiting men for tank service has, already accepted nearly 100 men who will be sent to a special instruction camp at Gettysburg, Va. Men between the ages of 18 and 41 years are eligible for this service, and while technical knowledge is desirable, it is not absolutely necessary. Lieutenant Crosby has left for Waterbury, Conn., where he will examine several applicants.

Thirteen young men were enlisted as first-class electricians at the navy yard on Thursday and they will be sent overseas for installing high tension radio and lighting lines.

Thursday's total of recruits was 125 men distributed as follows: Naval reserve 51, navy 12, marine corps 3, United States Army 18, merchant marine 27, and British-Canadian Army 14.

Colt Case Reopened

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Roswell C. Colt, son of Col. Samuel F. Colt of Bristol appeared before the first district draft board on Tuesday when his case was reopened as the result of an investigation made by the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. He had previously claimed exemption on the ground that his 3-year-old daughter is dependent upon his labor for support, and on industrial grounds as director of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company of Montreal, Canada. The first district board denied the latter claims, but the Bristol board placed him in class 4, division A. As a result of the investigation on Thursday, he has been placed in class 1, division X.

DRY DOCK CHARGES TO BE LOOKED INTO

Special Committee of Governor's
Council to Take Up Boston
C. L. U. Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A special committee of the Governor's Council has been appointed to investigate charges of the Boston Central Labor Union that work on the Boston dry dock is being allowed to lag and is already nine months behind schedule. The committee is to report at the meeting of the council next Wednesday. This committee consists of Councilors Charles H. Harris of Medford, Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester, and James G. Wright of Pittsfield. The communication was received at the council meeting Wednesday, and it is understood that copies have been sent the United States Navy Department, the United States Shipping Board and President Wilson.

Some of the charges of the union follow: That Francis T. Bowles, one of the original port directors who awarded the \$1,800,000 dry dock contract to the firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, is now in charge of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island.

That Holbrook, senior member of the contracting firm, has been made president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation.

That the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins firm is the largest sub-contractor on construction work at Hog Island. That "the failure of this firm to build the dry dock on time in Boston Harbor has delayed a very important feature of the war work in this section, and the same situation is true of the work at Hog Island."

That the firm has been "notoriously unfair to organized labor."

That the contracting firm engaged a designing engineer to prepare a plan for a coffer dam which required the approval of the State.

That the State engaged the partner of the contractors' engineer to pass upon the plan, and the State's expert approved it.

That when the coffer dam was finished it broke down.

Contracts for this drydock were approved Oct. 15, 1915, and the scheduled time for completion is next August. Strikes have hindered the work from time to time, and at present the stone cutters are striking for higher wages.

LIQUOR SELLING TO DRAFTEES ILLEGAL

Service of the United Press Associations
ALBANY, N. Y.—Warning has been issued by the federal officer in charge of the draft in this State that it is illegal to sell or serve intoxicating liquors to a man who has been drafted as well as to a man already in uniform. The officer holds a draftee in the federal service when he receives the notice of induction.

SENATOR WATSON SPEAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There is such a thing as too much freedom of speech, according to Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, in an address Thursday evening at the Boston City Club. "Men are not entitled to freedom of speech when it leads to sedition," he said, "and we must suppress that kind of propaganda which alleges that this war was brought on by the capitalist class."

PRINCETON ALUMNI SOCIAL

BOSTON, Mass.—John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, is to be the guest of honor at a social of the Princeton Alumni Association of New England in the Bellevue Hotel, tonight. Mr. Hibben is to make the address at this meeting which he was unable to give at the annual dinner of the association.

NEW LOAN TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Belgium was granted another credit of \$3,250,000 by the treasury today, making her total borrowings from the United States \$107,850,000 and credits to all the Allies \$5,288,850,000.

MAYOR PROPOSES TO PUSH CONTRACTS

Agreements on Street Work
Made Last Year Must Be
Carried Out or Forfeiture of
Bonds Will Be Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters and Commissioner Sullivan of the department of public works are today examining into paving contracts of the city awarded last year, with a view to compelling the contractors to resume work immediately on their undertakings on the penalty of forfeiting their bonds. The commissioner and the Mayor motored over some of Boston's streets on Thursday afternoon taking the bad along with the good and it is needless to say that the former quality was very much in evidence.

Harrison Avenue, South Boston, Dorchester and Roxbury were visited by the Mayor and the commissioner. It was not called an inspection but the Mayor wanted to get a general preliminary idea of part of the big problem before him in placing Boston's streets in something like fit condition.

The fact that April is nearly over, and nothing but a little granite block laid in Dorchester on a last year's contract and the patch paving of the Bernudez Company, brought forth the forceful statement from the Mayor to the effect that the contractors would have to live up to their agreements with the city or they would have to forfeit their bonds. The Mayor declared that the forfeiture of bonds by contractors was something that had not been compelled by the city in the past, and that the contractors had evidently counted on this fact in making their bids. If the Mayor persists in routing the delinquents, it is intimated at City Hall that he will bring some political influences to book.

Street paving, not street talk, declared the Mayor is going to result from his trip over just a small section of the city on Thursday. He said the contractors would be given notice, and peremptory notice at that, to finish all the contracts for paving streets they made with the city under the preceding administration and that they must go about it without delay.

Harrison Avenue between Kneeland and Dover streets was found to be in wretched condition, there being no paving between the street railway tracks for hundreds of yards. The balance of the roadway is in very poor condition. Work on this important teaming thoroughfare, the Mayor declared, must be commenced just as soon as men and materials can be assembled.

The Mayor drove out Broadway to the Broadway Bridge, which has been closed for over a year for lack of money with which to renew the flooring and supports. The council passing an appropriation now for that improvement, and the Mayor assured the commissioner that he would do everything possible to get the money for the work as soon as possible.

Dorchester Avenue, as far as Andrew Square, was gone over. The Mayor inspected a section of "show" paving done by the paving force of the public works department in Hancock Street, where an unusually smooth example of grouted granite block was exhibited by Commissioner Sullivan.

Other sections were visited on the return to the City Hall. The Mayor said such a preliminary inspection was enough to forcibly bring home to him the necessity of urgency in the matter of street work.

**BOGUS OFFICERS ARE
CAUGHT IN THIS CITY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An order issued by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and conceived by Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard, whereby all officers of the department were to appear in civilian attire for a three-day period ending on Thursday, resulted in rounding up several bogus officers, who it is believed are responsible for passing worthless checks in Boston hotels and for other misdemeanors.

During the three-day period 128 officers of the department were held up by guards, and unless they had identification cards which had previously been issued, they were taken to the South Army and questioned. In the number of suspects held was one man who it is believed has been giving information useful to the enemy, and another officer whose uniform was a mixture of English, American, and Belgian army attire. Two officers who were absent from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., without leave were rounded up and sent back to camp.

Brigadier-General Johnston has expressed himself as much pleased with the results of the ruse, and has complimented Captain Harrison and his men for their efficiency.

LIQUOR DEALER TO QUIT

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Another liquor dealer in this city has notified the board of selectmen that he will probably go out of business on account of the advance of prohibition and the increasing cost of liquor. This dealer, Joseph McGowan, has been in the liquor traffic for several years and although, with his son, petitioning for a first class license, told the board that he did not intend to use it.

POOR COAL SALES TO STOP

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Several small dealers who have been selling inferior coal have been ordered to stop doing so by George H. Holmes, State Fuel Administrator, it was learned today. A recent arrival of coal had good

quality on top, but on unloading the dealer found large quantities of slate mixed with it. Notwithstanding this discovery, the dealer filled bags with it and sold to the householders, it is said. A warning to investigate all small purchases of coal has been issued by Mr. Holmes. The shipment containing the slate has been sorted and the slate put in the city dump.

PRESS IS LOYAL, SAYS MR. DANIELS

Secretary of War, Editor of Paris
Matin and Charles E. Hughes
Also Speakers at New York
Dinner of the Publishers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Charles E. Hughes and Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, were the principal speakers on Thursday evening at the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Secretary Daniels gave unstinted praise to the newspapers for the work they have done and are doing to win the war. He said the war would be waged without cessation until "the menace of autocracy no longer endangers the happiness and prosperity of mankind." "The press is loyal," he added, "and the comparatively few violations of voluntary censorship have in most cases been due not to any disposition to aid Germany, but to the eagerness for an exclusive."

M. Lauzanne, who spoke on behalf of M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, said he brought a message of deep affection and friendship to Americans from the people of France. The intermingling of French and Americans in combats that are being waged, he added, made between the Americans and the French "a link which will never be broken."

Mr. Hughes discussed the responsibilities of journalism in time of war. He said that freedom of speech and of the press was a relative freedom and that the effective prosecution of war "involves of necessity certain restrictions in our accustomed freedom." He added that there was field for honest criticism "which cannot be surrendered without impairing the essentials of liberty and the preservation of the nation itself," and declared in this connection that "our officers of government are not a privileged class."

Secretary Baker painted an intimate picture of American Army life in France. "Our army in France," he said, "has built docks, railroads and storage facilities of vast extent. From the North Sea to the Adriatic a line of men is holding trenches against our adversary. But the fate of the struggle is not to be determined by the bending of that line backward and forward. Even if the line is broken, so long as the people of the allied countries and America remain true to the foundations of their liberties, that breaking will not mean defeat."

Prohibition of exports of news-print paper for the period of the war was urged upon the Government in resolutions adopted by the Publishers Association. The convention also went on record requesting the Canadian Government to restrict exports of news-print paper to allied countries.

DRAFT AMENDMENT GOES TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives yesterday adopted the Senate resolution for the registration for military service of young men who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5 last. The measure now goes to conference.

GERMAN AND SECURITY LEAGUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The campaign to suppress the circulation of German language newspapers in New York has been augmented by action taken by the executive committee of the National Security League committing its membership of 100,000 in support of the movement. Branches of the National Security League in Kansas City, Toledo and Des Moines already have taken action along these lines, it was stated, and the executive committee will advise all others of its 281 auxiliaries to do likewise.

TRAINING CONFERENCE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The annual officers' training conference of the College Young Men's Christian Association, which opens tonight with a dinner at the Riverbank Court Hotel, will be entertained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Problems and methods of undergraduate Y. M. C. A. work will be discussed throughout the conference, which will close next Sunday.

DIRECTORS FOR WAR FINANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of four directors of the \$500,000,000 War Finance Corporation, recently created by Congress, will be announced shortly. The Secretary of the Treasury will head the board. There was no intimation today as to who the other four members would be.

MUSIC

Mr. Scotti in "L'Oracolo"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci"—Libretto of "L'Oracolo" after Fernald by Zanolli, music by Franco Leoni; libretto and music of "Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo. Presented in double bill by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, with Roberto Moranzoni conducting, evening of April 25, 1918.

Cast of "L'Oracolo":

Win-Shee Adamo Siddi

Chim-Fang Antonio Scotti

Horacio Giulio Rossi

Win-San-Lay Paul Althouse

Hoo-Chee Ella Bakos

Al-Yoo Florence Easton

Horacio Marie Matthei

Fortune Teller Pietro Audisio

Cast of "Pagliacci":

Nedda Claudia Muzio

Canio Enrico Caruso

Tonio Pasquale Amato

Beppe Angelo Rada

Silvio Mario Laurenti

BOSTON, Mass.—Truly a rare night of operatic entertainment was offered by the Metropolitan Opera Company for Boston's delectation. Boston—and in particular the Italian colony—governed itself accordingly, and more than 1000 persons had to be turned away from the entrance, not even the speculators having seats enough to go round. The great attraction to the crowd was, of course, the name of

HON. JOHN W. WEEKS

HON. JAMES E. WATSON

HON. JAMES A. GALLIVAN

OF MASS. OF INDIANA OF MASS.

This remarkable trio of seakers at

Boston's Great Liberty Loan Rally

on LIBERTY DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 26

at Symphony Hall, at 8:15 P. M.

MUSIC BY THE RADIO BAND—THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

HOW PARCELS GO TO WAR PRISONERS

Red Cross Relief Work Done
Through Swiss Base, and Is
Impersonal—Gifts to Individuals Go by Other Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A dispatch recently circulated throughout the country, declaring that the Atlantic division of the American Red Cross had announced that it had been granted by the German War Trade Board an exclusive blanket authorization for sending food, letters and money to the American Red Cross for the American and allied soldiers in German prison camps, has been investigated by this bureau and found to have been misstated in several particulars.

The dispatch left the impression that persons in America could send parcels to prisoners in Germany through the Red Cross. This is not the case. The facts are that the Red Cross, through its agent in Bern, Switzerland, is sending weekly to every American prisoner in the German prison camps two 10-pound parcels containing assorted food, clothing, and other articles, such as pens, writing paper, etc., as requested by the prisoners. The license for this work was granted by the American War Trade Board, and the Germans had nothing to do with it.

The Red Cross emphasizes that it is doing this work as an organization, and that families and friends, acting as individuals, cannot send parcels to the individual prisoners, through Red Cross channels. The American people as a whole, through subscriptions to the Red Cross, are helping that organization to accomplish this service for the prisoners. But individuals are advised that they cannot expect to reach individual prisoners through the Red Cross.

The only exception is in cases where the family has not heard from the prisoner, and does not know where he is. In such cases the Bureau of Communication of the Red Cross finds the man and sends his address to his friends.

Families and friends of the prisoners, however, should not forget that, according to Franklin Abbott, director of the Bureau of Prisoners Relief of the American Red Cross at Washington, they can, as individuals, send to the prisoners one monthly parcel, but this and all letters must be sent direct to the prisoners, and not through the Red Cross.

The Red Cross points out that it would be obviously impossible for them to take care of each individual case, by receiving and forwarding parcels for individuals; and that it is necessary, therefore, for them to do their work as an organization, sending the same amount of goods to all the prisoners.

It is also pointed out that the articles which individuals can send direct are restricted, to a great extent, by the American War Trade Board.

Each letter to an American prisoner in Germany should be addressed with the full name of the man, his rank, if any, regiment and company, and the name of the German camp in which he is held. In the upper right-hand corner should be written the words "American Prisoner of War Mail—Post Free." The lower left-hand corner should bear the words: "Via New York."

The letters should be mailed in the usual way. In New York they will, before being sent to Germany, be handed over to the National Censorship Board, which will examine them under license from the War Trade Board. These letters should be written on one side of the paper only, and should contain not more than two sheets of paper.

**ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS
HOLD THEIR ELECTION**

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Thomas Allen was elected president of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association at the annual meeting held at the Hotel Brunswick Wednesday, following a luncheon. Mrs. Allen has been acting president since the president went abroad some time ago in the service of her country. Mrs. John Balch was made vice-president.

Other officers elected Wednesday were: Honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. George R. Agassiz, Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, Mrs. Anna L. Dawes, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Mrs. Charles F. Guild, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Francis C. Lowell, Mrs. Robert S. Russell and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney; treasurer, Mrs. James M. Codman; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Foxcroft, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. H. Parker.

DR BUENZ GOES TO PRISON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Karl Buenz, former resident director of the Hamburg-American steamship line, convicted of issuing false manifests for vessels supplying food and fuel to German raiders, left Thursday night for Atlanta to begin his term of 18 months in the federal penitentiary.

INDIANA MAYOR RELEASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frederick C. Miller, Mayor of Michigan City, Ind., who was arrested as an alien enemy when he came here Tuesday to discuss the prospects of completing his naturalization as an American citizen, has been released and allowed to depart for home.

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grays in whipcord or water-
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light or medium weights.

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Caps to match—Puttees and
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25,000 " " LIGHT OXFORD

25,000 " " DARK OLIVE

Government Standard for Army or Navy Sweaters, Wristers, Hel-

rets, Socks, etc. Heavy or Light Weight

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Wholesale Yarn Distributors

Caruso on the bills as Canio in

"Pagliacci." As it turned out, however, Mr. Caruso's drum beat summoned the folk to Mr. Scotti's play. "L'Oracolo" proved itself eminently worthy of the place it has won in the repertory of the company by the intensity of its drama, the excellence of its setting and the remarkable acting which is done in it.

As to the music, it is, on the whole, unobtrusively inadequate, for while it at no time measures up to the standard set by the tight little drama it accompanies, its failing is negative rather than positive. Leonni wisely does not try to adapt the Chinese musical idiom to his score. Indeed, it would be impossible, both for the instruments of the occidental orchestra to perform the intervals and for the ears of the occidental audience to catch the intricate rhythms. He contents himself with suggesting occasionally what the occidental thinks is Chinese music, and for the rest, keeps likewise in the tradition.

It is easy to see how Mr. Scotti, as he expressed to an interviewer from this paper not long ago, can consider this part of Chim-Fang one of the best roles he has ever had. He puts into it a genius of characterization which is of the speaking rather than of the singing stage. The character so overshadows all else that the voice of song coming from it does not sound incongruous, as it does with some of the other singers. A sinister figure he makes of the opium-dealer, who steals the merchant's little boy that he may compel the hand of the merchant's niece for himself. A malevolent figure he makes of the kidnaper, slaying San-Luy, the lover of the niece, who had found the child. A tragic figure he lies, made away with by the father of the man he killed, all his selfish schemes gone awry.

Without the competent support he received from Florence Easton, Mr. Althouse, Mr. Didur and Mr. Rossi, the part of the chief actor could not have counted for so much. Mme. Easton in particular sang a difficult part well. Mr. Althouse sings better than in any season hitherto, and his voice is taking on a pleasing mellow quality. Mr. Moranzoni had some difficulty in keeping singers and orchestra in exact adjustment.

In the performance of "Pagliacci," Miss Muzio was seen for the first time in Boston as Nedda, making a less piquant but a more mature and earnest player than is usual. Mr. Caruso, as might be ascertained by consulting the opinion of the gallery, does not have enough singing to do in this opera. He sings so well that if he were the worst actor of the operatic stage, which emphatically he is not, it would be a joy to hear him. Mr. Amato kept the clowning of Tonio to a quiet level, and it is not likely that he has sung the prologue any more effectively than last night.

FISHERMEN SEEN BY LICENSE BOARD

Members Visit Headquarters of Union and Talk With Official on Opposition to the Saloon Adjacent to the Pier

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Boston Licensing Board visited the headquarters of the Fishermen's Union in South Boston today to ascertain first hand the reasons why this organization is asking the board to refuse a liquor license to the saloon operated by the Boston Fish Market Co., a near the state-owned Fish Pier.

William Brown, secretary of the union, was asked who had started the petition to have the saloon removed and replied that the captains and owners of the fishing vessels prompted it because of their desire to have a sober, efficient crew.

Mr. Brown is to go to Washington the first of next week and unless the petition of the corporation to operate this saloon has been denied, the matter will be called to the attention of Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Mr. Brown is to visit Washington primarily to confer with Shipping Board officials, however.

Signatures are being added daily by the members of the union to their petition for the removal of the saloon which those who operate say is maintained entirely for the men's benefit and convenience.

The document is brief and to the point, leaving no room for question as to the real sentiment of the men who sign it. It follows: "We, the undersigned members of the Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic, petition to have the saloon on the Commonwealth Fish Pier removed."

The fight to have the saloon removed is being conducted mainly by Mr. Brown, who besides being secretary of the Fishermen's Union is ninth vice-president of the International Seamen's Union. When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor saw him, he was at his desk in union headquarters, at the foot of State Street. Before him were several sheets of the petition, copies of the originals, with columns of typewritten signatures. Just as he started to talk, the telephone rang.

Someone who said he was the secretary of the Bartenders Union wanted to know what was the idea of the Fishermen's Union trying to have the saloon closed and throwing four bartenders out of work. Mr. Brown told him the idea was that the saloon is doing more harm to the men than any other saloon in the city.

The conversation finished, he replaced the receiver. "I should worry about four bartenders," he said, swinging his chair around; "we have 4200 men to look after."

He continued: "If that saloon is closed, we will see a big improvement in the work on the fish pier. There won't be the temptation for the men to slip away from their jobs. Having no such place to go, they will stay at their work. I have seen buyers at the pier wanting fish and unable to get them because of a lack of men to handle them—and that barroom filled with men."

If the saloon were not there, Mr. Brown said, there would not be so much drinking in company, one of the worst features of the whole business. A man will go in there, he said, and find one or two shipmates or acquaintances; presently some more will come in, "and it's a drink and a drink and a drink until the finish," said Mr. Brown. A man going to Atlantic Avenue is not apt to find so many. Or a man taking out fish down on the pier goes to the saloon, meets an acquaintance or two, forgets his work, and then there is trouble in that direction.

The establishment of the saloon in the first place, he said, was accomplished by a scheme that was more or less questionable. The location of a saloon on state property was prohibited, so the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which leases the pier, obtained title to just enough ground for the saloon. There is an understanding that it may not be sold and returns to the State. The fish buyers wanted it, he said, but blamed it on the fishermen.

It was said that when the new pier was opened, the captains had trouble getting their men aboard; that they had to send back to the old pier for them; therefore they wanted a place close at hand where the men could congregate. It was not the saloons that caused them to go back to the old pier, said Mr. Brown; it was a case of old associations—like children, he said, who, when moved into a new neighborhood, want to go back to the old one for a while to play.

SAN FRANCISCO STOPS ANTI-BRITISH SPEAKER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mrs. Hannah Skeffington, who has been speaking on the Pacific coast against conscription in Ireland and against England generally, was interrupted in her address at the Knights of the Red Branch Hall here by the federal authorities and taken to the police station, where, however, she was immediately released.

The Rev. William Short, head of the People's Council of America, was chairman of the meeting and was also arrested, under charge of violating the Espionage Act. He is held in \$10,000 bail.

Mrs. Skeffington, in her addresses, has violently attacked England, at a recent meeting in San Francisco, for example, at which 5000 or more were

present, having referred to Lloyd George as "that Welsh charlatan," having compared England unfavorably with Prussia, as to cruelty in connection with the execution of her husband, and having said in effect that while the Romanoffs of Russia have been deposed, the Romanoffs of England are still in power.

Mrs. Skeffington is quoted by the evening papers as saying that, if she is arrested, she will immediately begin a hunger strike. It is only recently that Mrs. Skeffington has been molested in her campaign. She was prevented from speaking in Sacramento, a few days ago, by the County Council of Defense and has lately been refused permission to speak in the Scottish Rite Auditorium in San Francisco.

BARRED ZONE FOR SOLDIERS

Army Officials at Springfield, Mass., Close Large Section of City to Enlisted Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Determined that the sale of liquor to soldiers stationed here shall be stopped, officers commanding the units stationed at the United States Army have declared a large section of the central part of the city to be barred to soldiers, and armed military guards have been placed at all the entrances to the streets that have been proscribed, with instructions to arrest any man in uniform who may be found on the particular streets.

The section declared to be "out of bounds" is bounded by Main Street, Greenwood Street, the Boston & Albany Railroad and Chestnut Street. It adjoins the Union Station, in the heart of the city, and is the most thickly settled portion of Springfield.

Action by the military authorities undoubtedly was hastened by the fact that recently the police raided a house within this area, a number of soldiers were found drinking. The names of the soldiers were obtained, and when the defendants came to trial in the police court the commander at the armory ordered the soldiers to appear in court and testify for the prosecution. The men were marched into the courtroom under guard, and the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to prison terms. Court-martial now awaits any soldier attempting to enter the barred section of Springfield.

PRIZE ESSAY ON AMERICAN'S CREED

Winner's Contribution in Competition Organized by Baltimore May Be Widely Circulated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—A little more than a year ago, in March 1917, the city of Baltimore offered, through Mayor James H. Preston, a prize of \$1000 for the best essay on the subject "The American's Creed."

Several thousand creeds were submitted to the Committee on Manuscript, on which were Porter Emerson Browne, Henry S. Chapin, Herman Hagedorn and representatives from leading magazines.

Fifty of the creeds were turned over to the Committee on Award, and the creed reproduced below was selected as being the best.

The winner of the prize is William Tyler Page, now a resident of Friendship Heights, Md.

The creed is made up of exactly 100 words, and it is the intention to have it placed in the schools throughout the United States with the idea, conceived by Mr. Chapin, of laying emphasis on the duties and obligations of citizenship. It is thought that its simplicity should appeal to every one.

Following is the creed:

"THE AMERICAN'S CREED
"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.
"I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."
The creed is particularly noteworthy in that its constituent sentences are culled from the following sources: Preamble to the Constitution of the United States; Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; Declaration of Independence; No. 10, Federalist; Madison; Article 10, Amendments to Constitution of the United States; "E Pluribus Unum"; Great Seal of the United States; Article 4, Constitution of the United States; Webster's speech in the Senate, Jan. 26, 1830; Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country"; Oath of Allegiance, Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States; Washington's Farewell Address; Article 6, Constitution of the United States; National Anthem—"The Star-Spangled Banner"; Army and Navy Regulations; War Department Circular on Flag Etiquette, April 14, 1917.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Mass.—An industrial relations committee to consider problems arising from the relations of capital and labor in war time was appointed at the meeting of the State Board of Trade in the Hotel Brunswick, this afternoon. Reports on subjects of state legislation, inland waterways and harbors, transportation and taxation follow luncheon.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S VOTE IN THE CITIES

Suffragists Claim Local Option Elections Show Opposition to Liquor Traffic Wherever They Had Strong Societies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Results show that the women's vote in the cities of this State which recently held local option elections, although in many places divided almost equally, as the men's, was chiefly against the liquor traffic wherever there was a strong suffrage organization.

In the case of the city of Binghamton, one of the three second-class cities which held elections, suffragists have been particularly strong, more than 15,000 women registering for this election, while the total registration for men for the previous election was somewhat more than 12,500. Suffragists say the case of Binghamton, which went dry, proves that women will exercise the right to vote, and that large numbers of them, at least, intend to make good the expectation that they will help to clean up conditions that need such attention.

Auburn, Batavia, Corning, Cortland, Hornell, Oneida, Gloversville, Johnstown, Elmira and other cities on the dry list also have active suffrage organizations. In Watertown, the home town of Eion R. Brown, it has been reported that the Senator, who has been unalterably opposed to woman suffrage and who has sponsored bills in the Legislature regarded against the interests of women and children in industry, announced that if Watertown went dry he would not run for reelection. And now Watertown is in the dry list. Many members of the Federation of Women's Clubs in his town are said to have been extremely active in working for prohibition and also for suffrage.

In connection with the statement that the women's vote was, in many places, divided almost equally as was that of the men, the fact has been pointed out that there are probably about as many varieties of women, with as many different points of view, as there are of men, and while large numbers of women are strong prohibitionists, because they realize that prohibition is right, there are many others who have different ideas. Suffragists emphasize that suffrage is a matter of justice, in that it gives to each individual a right to express his own ideas.

Suffragists claim that the liquor dealers and certain manufacturers have always been allied with the anti-suffragists because they feared the women's vote. And they insist, as firmly as ever, that, as has been proved in other states where women have voted longer, the majority of women voters in this State will prove themselves worthy of the expectation that the ballot, in the hands of women, would be an instrument of civic progress.

CANADA STUDYING AMERICAN TAXES

Sir Robert Borden and His Finance Minister Pay Visit to New York and Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, and the Hon. A. K. MacLean, Acting Minister of Finance, have left for New York and Washington, where they will consult with Sir Thomas White and the United States authorities on matters of finance vital to the Dominion. It is even considered probable that the introduction of the budget will be further postponed, though at present it is set for consideration on Tuesday next.

Apart entirely from the question of exchange involved in Canada's unfavorable trade balance, there are a variety of subjects upon which it is considered desirable that there should be discussion and conference with the Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, and with the Washington authorities. It cannot be said that the budget, even though it is to be delivered on Tuesday, is yet a finished product.

The question of the re-enactment of the excess war profits tax is an exceedingly vexed one. That it will be re-enacted has been promised by Sir Thomas White, and the Prime Minister, but there are members of the Government's followers who are strongly urging, if not its entire abolition, at least some considerable modification.

Representatives of manufacturing firms have visited the capital in large numbers during the past week. These men contend that the continuance of the tax in its present high form will seriously interfere with efforts to prepare for the conditions which will exist when the war is over. They declare that it is necessary to lay up considerable reserves for that purpose. The total which the Government expects to get from the war-profits tax during the three years of its operation is only about \$35,000,000, or about enough to carry on the war for 30 days, it would appear. Therefore, while the tax, as it appears on the statute books, is a heavy one, its incidence has not been unduly severe.

The three members of the Canadian Government will find in the United States a large and varied assortment of types of taxation from which to select if they so desire. In fact, it would not be surprising if a number of the methods of taxation in effect there were adopted by Canada. The United States has a tax on dues and

membership fees to club, etc., and there is a tax on admission to places of entertainment. In Canada, up to the present, the provinces only have resorted to this form of taxation.

In the United States, also, levies are made upon motors, sporting goods, jewelry, etc., which must be paid by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in addition to his other taxes. Moreover, the owners of yachts and pleasure boats are called upon to pay toward the treasury.

It is a matter of notoriety that luxury in Canada has not only so far gone unchecked, but untaxed. It is probable that the coming budget will contain provisions whereby those who insist upon enjoying luxuries will be compelled to pay for them.

BUREAU OF HEALTH OPPONENTS HEARD

Publication by New York Organization of "Improper" Matter Is Alleged—Doctors Deny Bulletins Have Value

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the hearing of the opposition to the abolition of the Bureau of Public Health Education had occupied two afternoons at the hearing before the Municipal Civil Service Commission, the proponents of the commission's recommendation were heard in less than two hours yesterday. Publication of speeches, articles, and what the chairman called books, by doctors, at the expense of the city, through the bureau, was the chief cause of criticism. Articles called improper for publication in a public health bulletin included those on the Gary school system, health and social insurance, against alcohol, and one, in particular, called "paying the doctor." The commission held that questions in controversy, such as prohibition, should not be discussed, for one side or the other, in the bulletin. A doctor said the bulletins were of no use to the medical profession.

The "fads and fancies" of the previous health administration were criticized, and it was asserted that the only restricted space was allowed by the bulletin for discussion of that side of controversial health matters not favored by the editors.

A representative of the bureau of municipal research tried to point out that the chairman while restricting the opponents of the bureau's abolition to a discussion of its efficacy as an organization, was permitting the proponents of the change to wander around the subject, going so far as to attack the efficacy of the Health Department in general, which was not the subject of the hearing. But Chairman McBride, with some heat, shut off this orator and said the hearing would be conducted by the commission, and not by the bureau of municipal research.

At another time, an opponent of the change was not allowed to question a witness. This opponent had previously established that Dr. Amster, Health Commissioner, who sits with the commission, was not opposed to the distribution of neighborhood health chronicles, containing popular, vernacular material, interspersed with health advice, if such a method served a good purpose.

Every indication is that the Bureau of Public Health Education will be abolished and its work done by the other bureaus.

LIQUOR SHIPMENT IN MAINE IS SEIZED

PORTLAND, Me.—A shipment of 59 barrels of liquor, valued at \$5000 and seized by Androscoggin County officials in a freight car on a siding at Lewiston recently, was taken over today by United States Marshal John S. P. H. Wilson.

The liquor probably will form the basis for prosecution of Massachusetts wholesale liquor dealers and the consignees in this State under the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon Law, as soon as they are known.

SIR GUY GRANET'S RESIGNATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Sir Guy Granet having undertaken, at the request of His Majesty's Government, to visit the United States in connection with food and transportation problems, has resigned his appointment as Director-General of Movements and Railways and his membership of the Army Council. The Secretary of State for War has appointed Sir Sam Fay, director of Movements and Railways, in succession to Sir Guy Granet, with a seat on the Army Council.

Mandel Brothers

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DRY FORCES PLAN FOR RATIFICATION

Work of Organizing Efforts in Connecticut in the Interest of Favorable Action on Federal Amendment Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.—The work of organizing the efforts of all in Connecticut who are in favor of prohibition, to bring about the ratification of the Federal Amendment to the Constitution at the session of the state Legislature next winter, is well under way.

In past years, the "dry forces" in the State have not entered directly into the political arena during the campaigns, but this year a new policy is going to be adopted. Candidates are going to be cross-questioned as to their attitude on the proposition. In many towns they are organizing committees, and in others are urging committees already established, to get to work at once to promote the nomination of dry candidates for the House, and delegates to senatorial conventions committed to the nomination of dry men to the upper branch of the General Assembly.

The Connecticut Temperance Union has had a man at work on this organization problem for three months in some of the more populous centers, and now he is engaged in organizing such committees in the eastern end of the State, covering New London, Tolland and Windham counties by automobile. In these three counties there are 36 dry and 13 wet towns.

The plan, of course, is to have as many dry men nominated as possible, and to this end the Connecticut Temperance Union is asking its followers to get into the caucuses of their own parties—Republican or Democratic—and do what they can to have them nominate dry men. Where both parties do this, the election will proceed on the usual party lines. Where, however, only one party has a dry candidate, the strength of the prohibition forces will be given him regardless of which party nominates him. If neither party nominates a dry candidate, the prohibition forces, it is said, will support a third candidate and endeavor to draw support from both parties.

An important development in the situation was the recent organization of the Hartford Committee of 100 for National Prohibition. This is the first of such committees to be organized in this State, the plan being to establish one in each of the larger cities. The purpose of these committees is to de-

velop public opinion, and work in the political caucuses and during the campaign, to elect to the General Assembly men who will favor the ratification of the pending amendment.

The Hartford committee includes some men of nation-wide reputation. It comprises 17 lawyers, 11 clergymen, 9 doctors, 22 business men, 12 insurance men, 12 manufacturers, and 36 factory workers, representing a dozen of the biggest plants in the city.

LIQUOR VIEWS OF HOTEL MEN

They Are Stated to Be for "Moderation," While Feeling That Prohibition Is Sure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

CHICAGO, Ill.—No complete endorsement is to be found among important hotel men of the announcement recently given out here by the executive council of the American Hotel Association that "The hotel men of the country stand solidly behind any movement that has for its object national-wide moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages. The council is of the opinion that the sale of beer and light wines may be permitted to be served under such regulations and limitations as will best meet with the moderate wishes and demands of patrons."

Certain hotel men of standing feel, on the contrary, that prohibition is surely coming, and that, in the face of this assurance, the making of any such announcement is without particular value.

If any one passing familiar with the hotel business has not been able to place the American Hotel Association, it is because the American Hotel Protective Association of the United States and Canada has recently broadened its scope and so denoted the change by leaving "Protective" out of its name. One of the first things to be taken up in the new order of things was the pronouncement against prohibition.

"The executive council stands for moderation and decency," was stated at association headquarters, "and it believes no harm could accrue from the hotel, which is practically the home of the traveler while he is away, giving him what he expects in his own home—beer and light wines."

The president of the Hotel Association is W. N. Robinson, proprietor of the Hotel Baltimore at Kansas City, Mo. Chairman of the executive council, which issued the prohibition announcement, is Charles C. Horton, proprietor of the LaFayette Hotel, Clinton, Ia.

ANTI-AMENDMENT DRIVE IS PLANNED

Opponents of Federal Prohibition in Alabama Are Arranging to Launch Advertising Campaign Through Papers and Speakers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Opponents of the Federal Prohibition Amendment have arranged to launch an extended advertising campaign through the daily and weekly newspapers of this State and to send a flying squadron of speakers into every county. They will handle their campaign from Birmingham, where offices have been opened.

The first move of the anti-amendment organization will be to have the prohibition amendment submitted to the voters by ballot in the State Democratic primary with the provision that the Democratic nominees for positions in the Legislature shall be obligated to carry out the wishes of a majority of the voters.

While much activity seems to be shown by those against the amendment in obtaining the services of newspapers, those in favor of it claim that a majority of the newspapers of Alabama favor the ratification of the amendment. It is known that certain newspapers have declined to handle advertising for the anti-amendment committees and for the gubernatorial candidates who are opposed to the ratification of the amendment. One at least of those is said to have returned all anti-amendment advertising with the statement that it will not be published at any price.

Thomas E. Kilby, pro-ratification candidate for Governor, who has been touring the State to confer with his supporters, is quoted as having recently made this statement:

"I visited a large number of counties in South Alabama recently and I have just returned from North Alabama. I am convinced that the amendment will be ratified by a good majority."

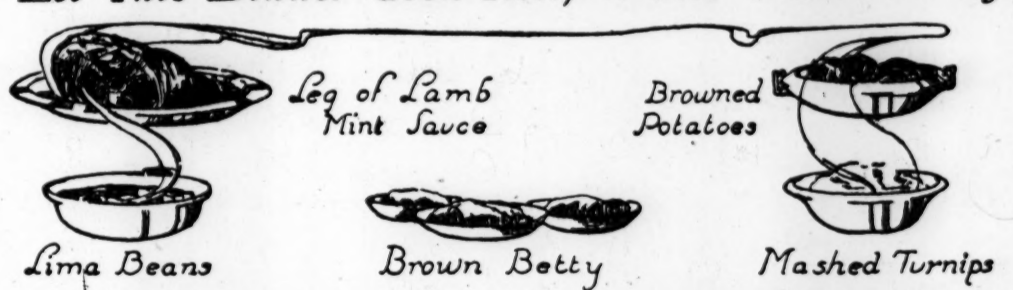
"The sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the retention of the present prohibition laws and a great majority believe the only way to make it certain that Alabama will not again have saloons is to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment."

"When the real campaign starts the people will be surprised to know how many prominent men who were opposed to the state amendment in 1909 are in favor of the ratification of the federal amendment. This will show the change in sentiment in the past nine years."



DON'T be a shut-in through the lovely bright days of spring and summer. Don't let your zeal as a housewife deprive you of all the golden hours in the open. You can plan your work so that you can have playtime hours every day—the hours that you usually spend over the kitchen range, watching the cooking. You can gain all this extra time, and still have the delicious meals that are your pride as a successful homemaker.

Let This Dinner Cook Itself While You're Away

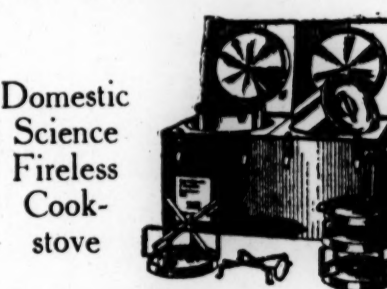


You can put this dinner in your Ideal or Domestic Science Fireless Cookstove and go away for several hours. When you get back, the meat will be done, the vegetables delicious and tender, and the dessert crisp and brown and meltingly good. And everything will be piping hot, ready to serve. Isn't that an easy way to do your cooking?

And all the cooking that you do in this fireless cookstove means an 80% saving of

fuel, at a time when every bit of fuel should be conserved, for patriotic as well as economy reasons.

Your dealer can show you the Ideal or Domestic Science Fireless Cookstove, and tell you about the special features which give it superiority—the water seal which conserves heat, the steam vent which controls escaping steam, the extra heavy insulation, the careful construction.

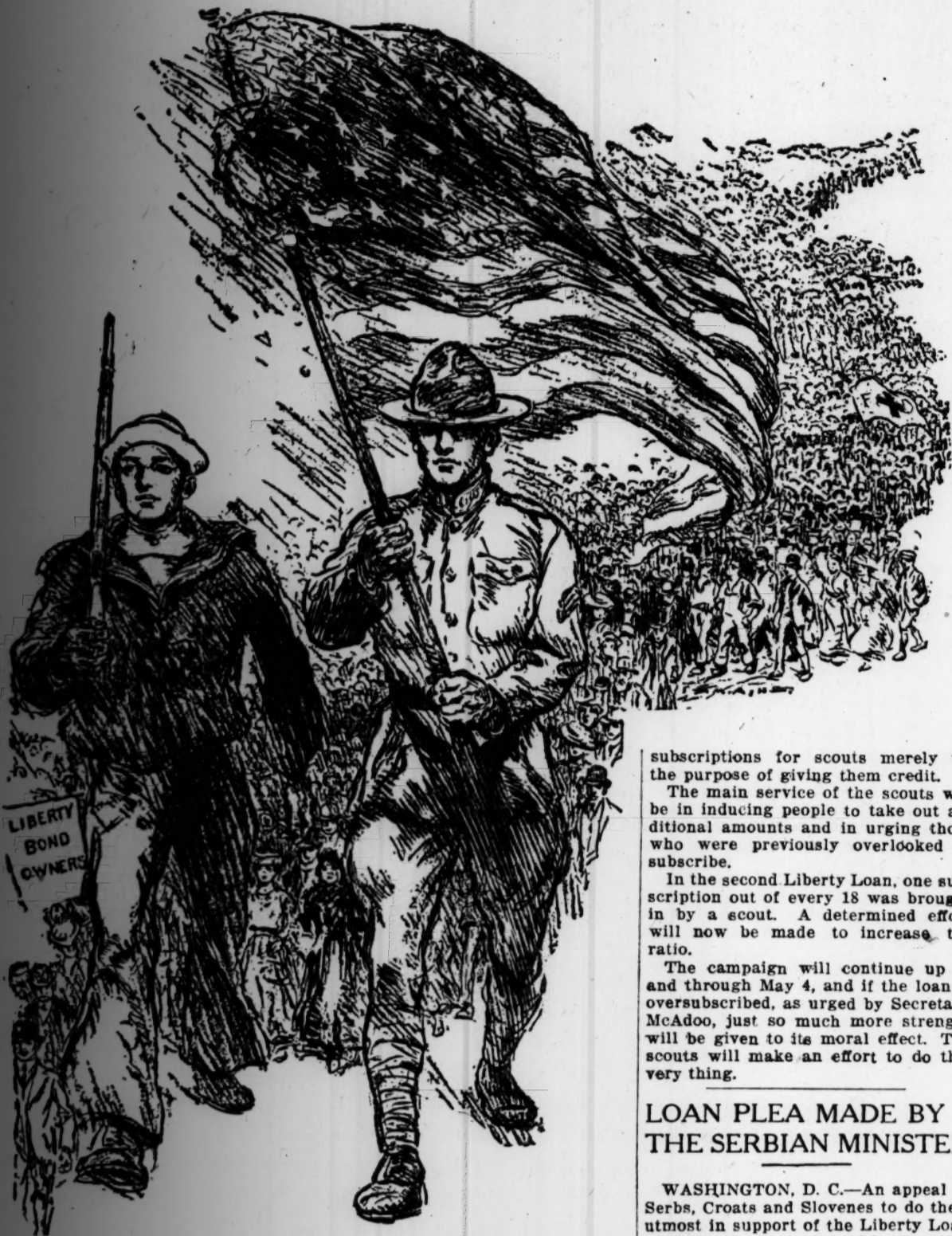


Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable aluminum are absolutely seamless. The scientific, strata-laid insulation is extra heavy; imparts heat; resists atmospheric influence. Patented Water Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve prevent escape of cooking heat. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

Send For Our Booklet
We have prepared a handsome booklet, with photographs, in color, of some of the delicious dishes you can cook in our fireless cookstoves. The booklet contains splendid recipes and suggests a number of ways in which you can use the fireless cookstove to save food, fuel and time. Ask your dealer for this booklet, or write us, and we will send it without charge.

TOLEDO COOKER CO.
Department 74 Toledo, Ohio

LIBERTY DAY BRINGS FRESH APPEAL FOR THIRD BOND ISSUE



One hundred million Americans must enlist to win the war

LIBERTY BONDS SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Those desiring to purchase third Liberty Loan bonds on installments may do so by going to any five cent savings bank or trust company doing business on this plan, and authorizing the bank to purchase one or more United States bonds of the denomination desired, and hold the same until the date of payment in full, the bank collecting the interest at Government rate of 4½ per cent, to cover money invested on behalf of the purchaser.

Advance payment may be made on the purchase to any amount desired, followed by weekly payments on specified days, until the full indebtedness is canceled, when the bond will be delivered, and the purchaser be at liberty to collect his interest personally, presenting the coupon at any bank semi-annually, where he will receive the money.

Care should be taken, when making purchases of bonds on the installment plan, that all conditions are complied with, as invariably a contract must be signed, and a failure to meet all requirements, particularly as to promptness of payment, tends to create a loss or a transfer of the bond to other purchasers, upon a written notice.

According to the regulation agreement, subscribers failing to make all payments when they are due, the bank is authorized to sell said bond after two weeks' written notice, at the market price then prevailing, and deduct

the expense of sale from the amount paid in.

It is well to read cautiously every condition of the contract to be signed, weigh well the personal ability to meet each payment, pay as much as possible in advance, and prepare ahead to pay, weekly or monthly, as agreed, that the security of the investment may be assured.

The denominations of the third Liberty Loan bonds are \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000 (the last two registered). Amounts, naturally of the smaller denominations, purchased on the installment plan, may be increased with the sum a purchaser is able to pay in advance and prepared to continue until the final obligation is canceled.

BOY SCOUTS ACTIVE IN SELLING BONDS

BOSTON, Mass.—One very active factor in the closing week of the campaign in New England will be the troops of Boy Scouts.

This campaign was deliberately planned to occur during the closing days of the loan, from April 27 to May 4 inclusive. The scouts on this occasion will do their work as "Gleaners after the Reapers" at the request of Secretary McAdoo and President Wilson.

This should be clearly understood by all—first, because scouts should not solicit before April 27, but will help other organizations in every way; second, people should not hold their

subscriptions for scouts merely for the purpose of giving them credit.

The main service of the scouts will be in inducing people to take out additional amounts and in urging those who were previously overlooked to subscribe.

In the second Liberty Loan, one subscription out of every 18 was brought in by a scout. A determined effort will now be made to increase the ratio.

The campaign will continue up to and through May 4, and if the loan is oversubscribed, as urged by Secretary McAdoo, just so much more strength will be given to its moral effect. The scouts will make an effort to do this very thing.

LOAN PLEA MADE BY THE SERBIAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to do their utmost in support of the Liberty Loan campaign has been issued by L. Michailovich, Serbian Minister to the United States. It says in part:

"The United States of America, the

MR. McADOO URGES THE NEED OF FUNDS

United States Secretary of Treasury Calls for Mobilization of America's Might, Organized Irresistibly at the Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a desire to familiarize the people of the United States on the conditions of the present great war, the part being taken in it by the United States Government, and the urgent need of subscribing to the third Liberty Loan, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has made an appeal to citizens which says:

"Our problem is to mobilize America's might, to organize it irresistibly upon the battle front. We have been engaged in the war for a year, and I want to assure you that wonderful progress has been made by this great, unorganized democracy in making itself an organized and potential military power. By nature, by training, by principle, by tradition, we have been an unarmed people. We believed sincerely that universal peace was a thing attainable in the state of civilization that had been developed before this war broke out in Europe. It is a noble and splendid ideal, this ideal of universal peace, when men can fraternize as brothers, when the rights of men and women shall be equal, when all the peoples of the world shall have the right of self-determination and of self-government, when every national integrity shall be respected, when every people may live in safety, when the knowledge that territorial aggrandizement is at an end, and that people cannot be bartered as though they were merchandise.

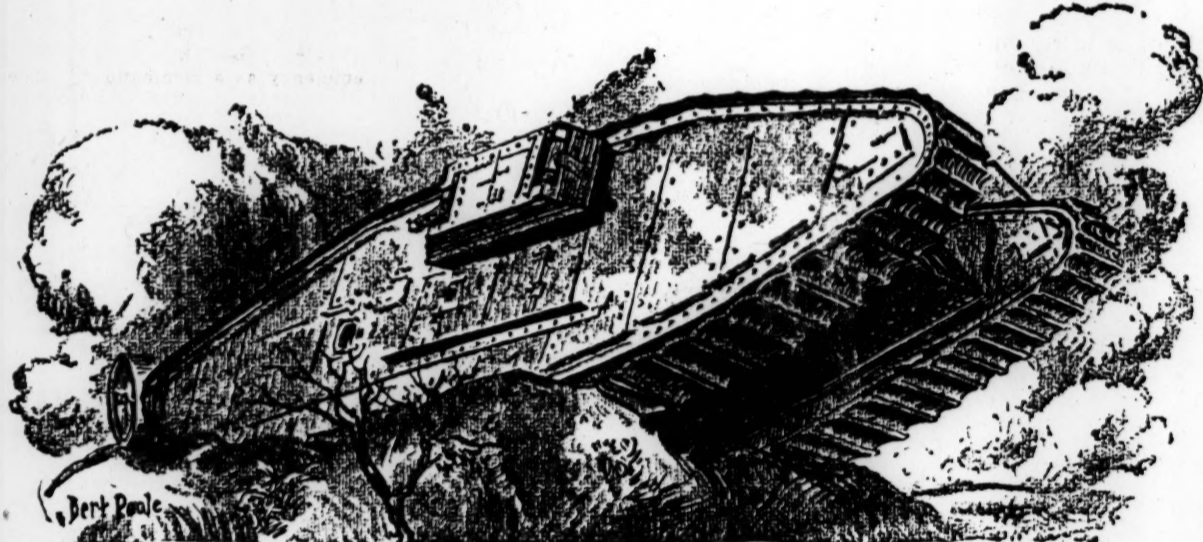
"And now that we are in it, we must go forward without hesitation or turning. We cannot for one instant think of peace unless it is founded upon justice. Never will we submit to a peace that is supported and maintained by the bayonets of the German Kaiser.

"This war cannot be won by American men alone. We must have the equal support of the women of America. I would not have you infer that the women of America are not already supporting this war. They are supporting it. But I want you to understand that there is no more important partner in this enterprise of liberty than the American women.

"I desire to acknowledge my debt of gratitude for what the women of

point about the Liberty bonds about which I want to talk to you very frankly and very sincerely. I have been told by some people that the rate of interest on Liberty bonds is too low, and, therefore, we could not rely upon the patriotism of the American people to buy these bonds. I have been urged to make the rate of interest higher than it is today, in order that the bonds might sell more readily. I do not believe, my friends, that it is necessary to raise the rate of interest on the bonds in order to sell them. I do not believe that the patriotism of America is expressed in the rate of interest on a government bond.

"I do not believe that the American dollar is a fugitive and must be chased by high rates of interest when the Government's credit is back of them. I want to tell you, fellow citizens, because this is your problem as well as mine, that if we do not all take an intelligent stand now, in favor of keeping the rate of interest on government bonds stabilized at 4½ per annum, unless we are willing to make a fight to preserve the Government's credit upon that basis, then it is going to be the most unfortunate thing that can possibly happen to the American people. We have got to make it clear to every man, to every woman and to every child who buys a government bond that while it may be true that they could invest their money in something else that would pay a larger return, they can invest their money in nothing else that is so full of blood and necessity as a United States Government bond.



Over the top comes the third Liberty Loan

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH SACRIFICES

How much less the United States has sacrificed than Great Britain, whether in subscriptions or taxation, as a means of supporting the war, is set forth in a noteworthy editorial printed this week by the New York Tribune, as follows:

The Humiliation of It
Bonar Law said in Parliament on Monday that England's war budget

for the coming year would be near to 15 billions of dollars.

Consider that England has been nearly three and three-quarter years in the most grueling war she has ever known; that she has to date mobilized nearly seven-tenths of her adult male population; that she has impounded and sold off billions of her holdings of foreign securities. Then put with all this that Great Britain's national income, in normal times, does not exceed two-fifths of that of the United States, and is now probably less than one third, if it is one-fourth. Consider that she has raised, to date, for the war more than 30 billions of dollars—and that all this comes practically from Great Britain alone, very little from Ireland or Canada or India or Australia or South Africa.

Then contrast this tremendous financial effort with our own. We have loaned to the Allies 4½ billions, and in our first twelve months actually spent for all war purposes a little over 4 billions—that is, less than 9 billions in all.

Taking into consideration our national wealth and income, as compared with that of Great Britain; our present banking resources and industrial output, and it would not be unfair to say that comparatively England has raised and spent the equivalent of 90 billions against our 9 billions, and her loans to her allies would be the equivalent of at least 15 or 18 billions as compared with our 4½ billions. Great Britain will this year raise by taxes 3½ billions, or just about the same as the estimated budget of the United States. Which means that Great Britain's taxation is relatively three times as heavy as that of the United States.

There is talk of "the dangers of over-taxation," and we hear of some who make the present taxes an excuse for not buying Liberty bonds.

We have recently heard for example, from Mr. Samuel Untermyer and Mr. Otto H. Kahn as to these "dangers." We may cordially agree that

the war taxes may be laid so heavily upon the rich and the larger corporations as seriously to impair the necessary supply of liquid capital and to lower the present rate of production. But we very much doubt if a levy of something like 7 or 8 per cent of our present inflated income represents a danger point if a rate of taxation of probably 15 to 20 per cent of the national income of Great Britain has not proved serious detriment to business and industry in that country.

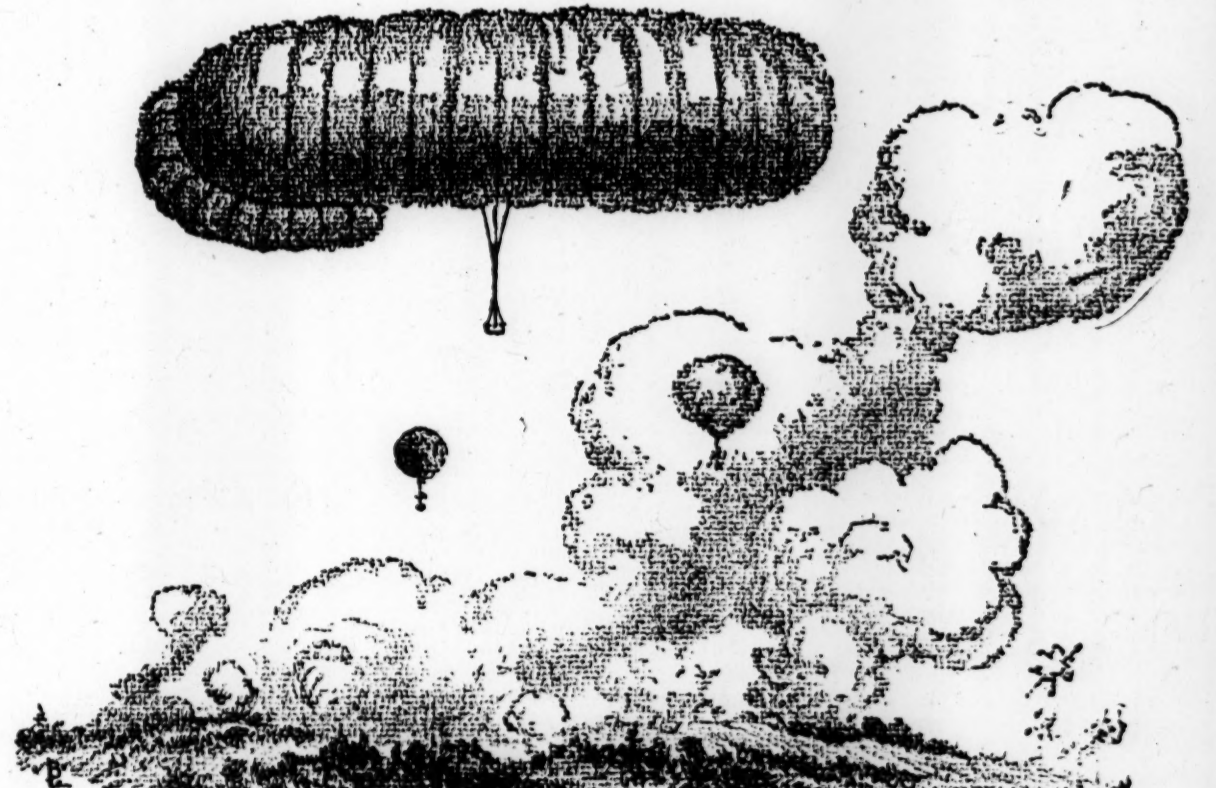
It is well to remember that, while taxation amounting to \$5,500,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 might have been considered very heavy four years ago, in these four years our nominal national income has very nearly doubled; so that \$4,000,000,000 now is the equivalent of no more than \$2,000,000,000 would have been then. Our national budgets had exceeded a billion a year, so that the relative or actual rate of taxation is little more than double what it was in 1914. And in those four years we have been growing fabulously rich.

In spite of all our prodigious gains from the war in Europe, we have raised to date by loans less than \$6,000,000,000, and the call now is for \$3,000,000,000 more—a total of \$9,000,000,000. This stands against England's total of \$30,000,000,000. And the third Liberty Loan is lagging. With our per capita income this year possibly five times or more what it was in our Civil War, and in the midst of a degree of prosperity and a general diffusion of well-being such as this country has never known, the fact that the third loan should be in arrears is a national humiliation. Germany, after nearly four years of war, has no difficulty in completing a loan of \$3,500,000,000. That would be the equivalent of not less than \$10,000,000,000 for the United States now.

The fact remains that, with all our brass bands and oratory, we are living on a scale of extravagance as if there were no war in Europe. We have yet to know what to be at war means.



Where your money goes



The eyes of the army are on us today

PRO-GERMAN ACTION IS SEEN IN MONTANA

Miss Rankin, Congresswoman for State, Shut Out of Butte School—Speaks, However, to Outdoor Audience for Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUTTE, Mont.—Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Representative of Montana in Congress, who is making a tour of the State in the interest of the third Liberty Loan, was prevented from speaking in the High School auditorium in this city, on the evening of April 17, through the efforts of enemy sympathizers, according to the Butte Weekly Bulletin. It is stated that the congresswoman, on being denied admission to the High School building, addressed an audience of 2000 people on the street, to whom \$3000 in Liberty Bonds were sold.

The Bulletin, which is strongly pro-Ally in its published sentiments and says in an editorial "We are going to whip the Prussian autocracy, not because we hate the German people, but because we wish to rescue them and ourselves from the menace of militarism," comments as follows on the Rankin incident:

"Two public meetings were held in Butte, last Wednesday evening. One was addressed by Congresswoman Rankin, who had been sent out by the United States Government to speak in behalf of the third Liberty Loan. Arrangements had been made for her to speak in the High School auditorium. The plan of the Government to send her into Montana had been known for some time, although no publicity had been given her mission by the local dailies. When Miss Rankin reached the High School she found that it had been locked up by orders of high-handed Prussian officials. Miss Rankin was finally compelled to speak from the High School steps. She urged that the petty tyranny of local autocrats might not interfere with the enthusiasm for this war for world democracy. She pleaded against any feeling of bitterness toward the Government because the taxpayers had been denied the right to use their own building for a patriotic meeting. Her appeal for the third Liberty Loan was enthusiastically cheered.

"The other meeting was held in the Broadway Theater. It was arranged by A. R. Currie, who was overwhelmingly elected when he was a candidate for the School Board. This Currie is the man who was caught last summer dumping out fruit and vegetables which the poor people sorely needed, and for which they could not afford to pay the prices demanded. On the committee on arrangements for this opposition meeting was an accomplice of von Pohl, now interned. One of the chief speakers was Dan Kelly, who was recently reprimanded and fined in the United States Court for tampering with a jury. Most of those who attended this opposition meeting were attracted by the band and parade, which were gotten up to overshadow the reception given by patriotic workmen to the representative of our Government. Which was the patriotic meeting?"

A special meeting of the Good Government Club of Butte was called to protest against the treatment accorded Miss Rankin. All "loyal citizens" were invited to attend. Miss Rankin while in Butte was the honor guest of the Arts and Crafts Club at a luncheon of the club given in the Woman's Clubhouse, attended by about 200 women. Miss Rankin was asked to address the members and guests of this club and was greeted enthusiastically. She spoke on the Liberty Loan and urged the women not only to buy bonds, but to add to their already great work in supporting the United States Government in the terrible war to protect democracy for the world.

SENATOR WATSON URGES LOAN SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Hopes that news will be flashed across the seas tonight, to the boys in the trenches in France, that the third Liberty Loan has been a tremendous success were expressed by United States Senator James E. Watson of Indiana who addressed the Massachusetts Legislature today. Senator Watson is to be a speaker at tonight's Liberty Loan rally to be held in Symphony Hall, beginning at 8:15 p. m.

"It is exceedingly gratifying to know that the allied line still holds, that France is still secure, that United States troops are being rushed to Europe and that the American flag will soon be first on the battle front," the Senator declared. He then urged members of the Legislature to do their full part by supporting the Liberty Loan.

TRACTORS SOLVE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska farmers are buying tractors freely to insure increased yields of wheat in the next two years in the face of the fact that 20,000 young men are likely to be taken from the farm-labor supply by the draft. Early plowing cannot be done with horses in July, when it is necessary. The tractor, it is believed, will solve the problem.

LIBERTY DAY IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The public schools of the city of Boston are observing Liberty Loan Day with special exercises arranged for the purpose of impressing on the public the significance of the Liberty Loan so that the chil-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Miss Jeannette Rankin

Montana Congresswoman who is on speaking tour of State for Third Liberty Loan

children may carry into the home the message of the day. In addition to the talks on the Liberty Loan by the teachers and masters of the schools or specially invited persons there were readings and songs by the pupils.

The superintendent of the Boston schools has sent out a notice to the school children instructing them to inform any persons having 30 or more pounds of wheat flour on hand, that they must secure flour inventory cards, fill them out and return them. This is in response to an appeal made by the Food Administrator.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND COAL DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The long-standing disagreement between the Railroad Administration and the Fuel Administration over the prices railroads should pay for coal and what proportion of the car supply they should utilize was carried today before President Wilson.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and Walker D. Hines, of the Railroad Administration, attended the conference.

CAPTAIN ROWAN'S CASE UP FOR DECISION

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The case of Capt. E. C. Rowan of Bogalusa, La., who was tried by court-martial for refusing to obey a superior officer, was before the authorities today for decision. On the witness stand he admitted he had refused to order his company out for a brigade review, and said it was because Negroes would mix with white men.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Plants from Cape Cod, mosses from different parts of New England and mushroom specimens are features of the exhibition with which the New England Federation of Natural History Societies opened its annual meeting in this city today. The exhibition and meeting are being held in the Rogers Building on Boylston Street. There will be no program until this evening when there will be an informal meeting for the purpose of showing the exhibits, and short reports and addresses.

JUNKING OF RAILWAY STOPPED

WARE, Mass.—Steps to prevent the dismantling of the Ware & Brookfield Street Railway which has been sold for junk were taken Thursday by selection of the towns served by the line. Representatives of the railway company and of the wrecking company of Boston to whom the property was sold were formally notified by the town officials of Ware today that the wrecking of the property within the town limits would be forbidden without further conference with the selectmen.

PILGRIM PUBLICITY

BOSTON, Mass.—Harold F. Barber was elected president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at its annual dinner and meeting last night. Other officers are: Frederick N. Barbour, vice-president; George D. Moulton, treasurer; Carroll Westall, secretary; Mark W. Burlingame, Mortimer Berkowitz, Fred B. Estabrook, Walter Grant Dennison and Charles B. Marble, directors. Maj. M. M. Hart of the fourth Canadian mounted rifles, told of fighting in France.

COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Thomas D. O'Connor, a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, tendered his resignation to Mayor Peters today and asked that it be accepted as soon as possible. Mr. O'Connor was appointed as schoolhouse commissioner about two years ago by Mayor Curley and said he resigned as he did not wish to embarrass the new administration.

HIDE AND LEATHER CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the hide and leather industry began conferences today with the War Industries Board in regard to prices.

NEW ENGLAND GOES UP TO \$166,898,000

(Continued from page one)

places, including the post office of Boston district, requested employees to aid in the sale of Liberty bonds to the utmost of their ability, granting them a half holiday for that purpose.

Part of Women in Loan

Work Done in Pushing Bond Issue Showing Results

BOSTON, Mass.—Women came into the Second Liberty Loan as an afterthought and a tentative proposition. Nevertheless they justified the faith of their few sponsors, and profiting by experience stand today a well organized body and an established and essential factor in the third and all subsequent Liberty Loans. "I am proud to be in full and equal partnership with the women of America in this great task," is Secretary McAdoo's tribute to their accomplishments.

What is more, this common cause, this standing back of the Liberty Loan which insures food, clothing, and equipment to the men in the service, has brought women of all classes together as never before. Women of wealth and leisure vie with the self-supporting women in service to the Government, for the men who have gone to the camps or are in the field have come from the same ranks.

Mrs. F. L. Higginson of Boston is federal reserve chairman of the New England Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, and a member of the executive board of the men's committee for the same district. Through daily reports Mrs. Higginson keeps in touch with her state chairmen, and has just completed a series of conferences with county and district chairmen in the several states, inspiring and encouraging their efforts to put all New England "over the top" in the next few days.

In Maine Mrs. John F. Hill, chairman, says fully one hundred towns are organized, and the returns for the first two weeks of the drive were 1195 subscriptions, totaling \$284,900.

In New Hampshire Mrs. William H. Schofield, chairman, has 216 unit chairmen, 23 district chairmen and a special chairman in each of the larger cities. Permanent headquarters have been established at 30 Kilby Street, Boston, the staff including an executive secretary, a woman speakers' bureau and a publicity director. Their record for two weeks is 1082 subscriptions, \$489,900.

In Vermont Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith, chairman, 14 county chairmen have supervision over 247 town and city chairmen. Their totals for the two weeks are 1314 subscriptions, \$242,800.

Massachusetts, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman, with practically 30 towns organized, reports approximately \$5,000,000 in 15,000 subscriptions.

In the second Liberty Loan camp, Rhode Island, Mrs. Walter A. Peck, chairman, stood third on the list of all the states on the per capita distribution. It has a chairman in every town, and its record of \$753,000 promises well for its ambition to raise this smallest State in the New England group to second place.

In Connecticut Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, chairman, 155 towns and cities are organized, less than half of them reporting for the two weeks 11,516 subscriptions, to the amount of \$4,415,550.

Parade in Washington

Many Thousands in Loan Demonstration at National Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While aviators bombed the capital today with loan pamphlets, 50,000 marchers swung up Pennsylvania Avenue in a great Liberty Loan demonstration. In the ranks that passed in review before the White House and Treasury were Cabinet members, delegations from both houses of Congress, civic and industrial organizations and government employees. President Wilson canceled the weekly Cabinet meet-

ing to permit members to participate in the demonstration.

A letter from General Pershing to the war loan organization of the Treasury, received today, says: "The third Liberty Loan posters have just been received, and I desire to say that I consider their use and display among the troops of France a most excellent method of impressing on the A. E. F. the fact that the people 'back home' are standing solidly behind them."

"Some of the literature dropped from aeroplanes back of the German front line will help also to impress on such German soldiers and civilians as may see them the idea that the United States considers the winning of the war a definite necessity and that our people are both ready and willing to make the necessary sacrifices to accomplish the end."

President Wilson reviewed the parade from an automobile in front of the White House.

Win-the-War Parade

Thirty Thousand Marchers Help Bond Sales in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York speeded up its Liberty Loan campaign today with a series of patriotic celebrations, culminating with a "Win-the-war" parade up Fifth Avenue, in which mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of American soldiers formed the nucleus of the 30,000 marchers.

Only women whose households had given men to the nation were allowed to march and carry the Service Flag, while women whose flags bore four or more stars were accorded the privilege of riding in automobiles. Mrs. Robert Bacon, whose husband and three sons are in the service, and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the commandant at Camp Upton, were the marshals of the women's divisions.

The reviewing officers included Lord Reading, the British High Commissioner; representatives of the French and Italian governments; Governor Whitman of New York, Governor Edge of New Jersey and Governor Holcomb of Connecticut. Stock exchanges were closed in the afternoon. The loan committee expressed confidence that the minimum quota of \$800,000,000 would be exceeded.

Subscriptions totaling more than \$32,600,000 were reported in the district between the close of business last night and 10 o'clock this morning.

President Takes More Bonds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson made a second subscription to the third Liberty Loan at a local theater last night, taking \$2000 worth of bonds. He made his first subscription for \$1000 worth two weeks ago.

Celebration at Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Charles River Basin is the scheduled scene of the booming of great guns in sham battle at one o'clock Saturday afternoon, officially announcing the opening of Cambridge's Liberty Day, the program including, aside from the maneuvers by ships from the Charlestown Navy Yard, a parade through the streets of Cambridge of about 20,000 people, singing on the steps of Tech by Miss Geraldine Farrar, and, as planned by Mayor Quinn, a patriotic celebration.

At 4 o'clock the fleet will form the second time in battle lines and maneuver until 5:30, when it is understood that both genuine smaller vessels and models of larger ships will be in full view.

Thirty Thousand to March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—At least 30,000 persons are expected to join in the Liberty Day parade here this afternoon. The large number of army and navy contingents, civic organizations, loan campaigners, etc., will be led by Mayor Hylan and the mayors of 55 cities in this district, and the line of march will be completed by platoons of women carrying service flags. The parade will be reviewed by the governors of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and other officials.

ARMY DECISION IN THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority for the organization of an army division in the Philippines was cabled today to Governor-General Burton Harrison. Existing units of militia in the islands will be included in the new force, which when organized will be drafted into federal service with the status held by the National Guard. It will comprise about 15,000 men.

DISCREDITING FARM LOAN PLAN CHARGE

Group of Kansas Mortgage Bankers Said to Have Instituted a Nation-Wide Campaign for This Purpose

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges that a group of Kansas mortgage bankers instituted a nation-wide campaign to discredit the federal farm loan system, were made today in a statement issued by the Farm Loan Board.

Criticism has been directed at the farm loan plan from several sections of the country recently, and this also charged to private interests "which have been forced to lower their rates by federal farm loans." The fight has been carried to Congress by means of the distribution of circulars, mailed broadcast, containing alleged misrepresentations. The circulars, the statement says, are written to give an incorrect impression.

Representing that all loans have been made on over assessment, the literature sent out actually shows 18 cases where the loan exceeded the tax assessment value in a total of more than 2000 loans. The figures were gathered entirely in the Wichita district, but the circulars state particulars affecting loans in other districts may be had on request.

In making public details of the new attack on the federal loan system, members of the board declared they were seeking only to warn land owners against accepting "incorrect and baseless information which is being distributed by financial interests opposed to the farm loan law."

ARREST IN AIRPLANE DAMAGE INCIDENT

CLEVELAND, O.—Charged with drilling holes in the wings of airplanes ready to be delivered to the United States Government, an employee of a local manufacturing company is under arrest here, pending investigation by the Department of Justice.

Guards were placed around the plant several days ago after officers of the company found wings had been tampered with. The prisoner had been on the payroll 10 days.

REASON OF RESCUE REMOVAL STATED

DULUTH, Minn.—Gen. F. E. Resche, recently removed from command of the sixty-eighth division at Camp Cody, returned here today to resume his work as probation officer. A statement issued by H. F. McCain, adjutant-general of the United States Army, states that the real reason for the discharge of General Resche was his inefficiency as a commanding officer.

MARGINS FIXED ON CANNED GOODS SALES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maximum margins between cost and selling prices that will be allowed licensed canners are announced by the Food Administration, per dozen cans, as follows: Corn—No. 2 standard, 19c; No. 2 extra standard, 22c; No. 2 fancy, 30c. Peas—Average all sizes No. 2 sub-standard, 15c; average all sizes No. 2 standard, 22c; average all sizes fancy, 31c. Tomatoes—No. 2 standard, 18c; No. 2 1/2 standard, 22c; No. 3 standard, 27c; No. 3 fancy, 31c; No. 10 standard 90c; No. 10 fancy, \$1.

MR. WEEKS WOULD TAKE WOMEN'S VOTE

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator John W. Weeks received a delegation from the National Woman's Party at the Hotel Touraine Thursday. The delegation consisted of Mrs. Frederick Sykes, vice-chairman, as spokesman, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff, Mrs. Manfred Bowditch and Miss Rebecca Hourwich. Mrs. Sykes urged Senator Weeks to vote in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Senator Weeks replied that he was unalterably opposed to woman suffrage but in fairness to the suffragists, he offered to finance an election to record the desire of Massachusetts women. If the majority of Massachusetts women will prove at the ballot box that they wish to vote, Senator Weeks will support

the Federal Suffrage Amendment in Washington. The Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party is seriously considering Senator Weeks' offer and will announce its decision to him after the executive board session on next Tuesday afternoon.

BELGIAN ARMY HIGHLY PRAISED

Proclamation by Chief of General Staff Recognize "Heroic and Victorious Defense"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Gillain, chief of the Belgian general staff, has addressed a proclamation to the Belgian Army in King Albert's name recognizing the heroic and victorious defense against the German assaults on the Kimp-Lange-march front. It was cabled to the Belgian legation as follows:

"Soldiers: In October, 1914, the King said to you: 'It is your duty to uphold, by the tenacity and the bravery of which you have given manifold proof, the reputation of your arms. Our national-honor is at stake.' You have responded to the summons of your King by a stubborn and victorious defense of the positions on the Yser, henceforth historical.

"The name of Belgium was there bathed in glory. You have retained, intact, all the positions at which the King had placed you, from the sea to the north of Ypres. Despite the attempts of the enemy's picked troops, you have obtained signal successes at Niessport, Dixmude and Merckem. For a month the enemy has been engaged in his strongest offensive between the Somme and the Lys. He has launched here incessant attacks. He has recently sent to the front the third and fourth divisions, and was obliged to retreat under the victorious pressure of the valorous troops of Liege.

"Soldiers, the King relies on you; you will prove worthy of your brothers, hence this indomitable resistance to the invaders' yoke calls forth the admiration of the entire world. The Yser must remain the inseparable obstacle against which the enemy attacks will be in vain.

IRISH QUESTIONS ARE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Problems of Irish conscription were discussed today at a conference between Lord Reading, the British High Commissioner, and T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist leader. It is understood Mr. O'Connor urged that the question of raising Irish armies be left to an Irish Parliament to be created under the Home Rule Act.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT

Former Vice-Minister of War Under Kerensky Says Many Eager to Join Allied Ranks, if Use Can Be Made of Them

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several hundred thousand Russian soldiers, officers and men, are eager to fight in the ranks of the Allies if some way can be devised to make use of them. Maj.-Gen. Victor Iakhontoff, formerly vice-minister of war under Kerensky, and at present military attaché to Japan, declared today.

"Russia hates Germany as never before," General Iakhontoff declared. "There are far fewer pro-Germans in Russia today than there were at the beginning of the revolution. Russia lost everything and gained nothing—not even peace—at the Brest-Litovsk pourparlers.

Conditions are such that a Russian front at this time is an impossibility. But Russia is not through. It is hard to say how long the Bolsheviks will remain in control. At present they have the upper hand in many places, but opposition is growing.

Although the Russians are still fighting the Germans at a few isolated points, there is little chance of an organized resistance, General Iakhontoff believes. The country is completely exhausted and unable to continue the war. Germany can get a very little of military value from Russia, he stated. Crop prospects for the coming season are very poor.

Reports that hundreds of thousands of German war prisoners had returned to Austria and Germany to fight on the western front, he branded as false.

RE-SALE PRICE FIXING CHARGES ARE MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges that the Beech Nut Packing Company of Canajoharie, N. Y., had fixed the resale price of its products were contained in a complaint today by the Federal Trade Commission. Hearings were set for June 6. It was alleged that the company required dealers to agree to the fixed resale prices, and refused to sell to dealers who would not agree.

Complaint also was issued against the Ringwalt Linoleum Works, Inc., of Brunswick, N. J., charging the advertising and sale to the public as linoleum of a floor covering composed of a felt base, impregnated with asphaltum with a painted backing and facing. Hearings were set for June 15.

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Sheffield Covered Vegetable Dish—handle of cover removable to form two dishes. Price only \$7.50

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PENN RELAYS AT FRANKLIN FIELD

College Athletic Stars From East and Middle West Will Compete in Championship Games There This Afternoon

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The opening events of the twenty-fourth annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival will take place on Franklin Field this afternoon, and while the war has cut into the number of entries received, it is practically certain that the followers of these games will see some splendid competition today and tomorrow.

A number of the events on today's program will be devoted to men in the army and navy service of the United States, and a good-sized entry list has been received for these competitions. The big event of the day will be the Pentathlon for which a number of the best college all-around athletes of the country have been entered. There is sure to be a new title holder this year, as J. H. Berry Jr., the all-around star of the University of Pennsylvania who has captured the event ever since it was inaugurated in 1915, is in war service and will not compete.

With many of America's best athletes now in military and naval stations, it is expected that the competition between the service teams will be of a high order. The principal events will be the relay championships, which have attracted unusually large fields of teams.

In the one-mile relay race the combination from Camp Dix, which numbers among its runners J. H. Berry Jr., the former Penn star, will be ready to put up a big fight. Berry will be supported by three other fast athletes, who can cover the quarter-mile stretch in close to 50s.

The contesting of the Pentathlon comprises, in order, the running broad jump, javelin, 200-meter run, discus and 500-meter run. Berry holds the record for this five-event contest of five points, which is the result of winning first place in each competition in the 1916 meet. In previous years the fields to enter have been small, but there are expected to be 16 starters today. Many of the entrants have long been in training. Gillfillan of Notre Dame, and Hammond of Sewanee, are recognized as the favorites for the title. However, a number of other contestants have proved themselves all-around athletes, and it would not be surprising to see the winner emerge as champion by the small margin of one or two points.

Others named to start in the Pentathlon are Shea of Dartmouth, Witten and Robeson of Rutgers, Bechtel of Lafayette, and Demming and Wolf of Penn State.

A few of the larger colleges which have not entered athletes this year are Harvard, Yale and the University of Illinois. These colleges have always had some representation during the past few years; but owing to the war athletics have been greatly restricted at these three institutions.

Few of last year's individual winners will be able to repeat this year, as most of them have gone into war service. R. I. Simpson, winner of the 120-yard high hurdles in 1917, is now an officer in the army, and R. L. Nourse of Princeton, winner of the javelin throw, is in France, while several of the other winners have graduated. The winners of the principal events in 1917 follow:

PENN RELAY CARNIVAL CHAMPIONS, 1917

100-Yard Dash—Brooks, Maryland State College	15.5s
200-Yard Dash—R. I. Simpson, University of Illinois	35.5s
400-Yard Dash—E. G. Smart, Northwestern University	1:15.5s
800-Yard Dash—Charles Larsen, Brigham Young University	2:45.5s
1600-Yard Dash—Solomon Butler, Duquesne College	5:55.5s
3200-Yard Dash—H. P. Overbe, University of Illinois	11:45.5s
6400-Yard Dash—W. F. Newletter, University of Pennsylvania	23:45.5s
12800-Yard Dash—D. C. Sinclair, Princeton University	45:45.5s
25600-Yard Dash—Basil Bennett, University of Illinois	1:31:45.5s
51200-Yard Dash—W. S. Blanchard, Harvard; H. A. White, Syracuse	3:11:45.5s
102400-Yard Dash—M. H. Husted, University of Illinois	6:23:45.5s
204800-Yard Dash—L. Nourse, Princeton University	12:45:45.5s
409600-Yard Dash—J. L. Berry Jr., University of Pennsylvania	25:11:45.5s

RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA

One-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	3m 25s
Two-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	8m 25s
Four-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	18m 25s
Six-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	33m 25s
Eight-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	48m 25s
One-Mile High School—Newark (N. J.) Central High School	3m 22s
Two-Mile High School—Phillips-Exeter Academy	7m 25s
Four-Mile High School—University of Pittsburgh	3m 20s
One-Mile Indiana State Normal	3m 24s
Two-Mile—Vergate College	3m 23s
Four-Mile—West Virginia University	3m 25s
One-Mile—Delaware College	3m 40s
Two-Mile—Dickinson College	3m 31s
Four-Mile—McKinley Manual High School	3m 35s
One-Mile—Germantown High School	3m 42s
Two-Mile—Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	3m 45s
Four-Mile—DeWitt Clinton High School	3m 48s
One-Mile—Flushing High School	3m 43s

*New record. †First man disqualified, no time given out.

YORKSHIRE BEAT LANCASHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Under Northern Union rules a rugby football match played between teams representing Yorkshire and Lancashire on Saturday, March 30, resulted in a win for the Yorkshire side by 29 points to 6. Four other games took place. Barrow, the leaders, beat Broughton Rangers 11 points to 5. Leeds won on the Hull Kingston Rovers' ground by 18 to 6. Bradford and Salford were both defeated at home, by Halifax, 7 to 0 and Leigh, 6 to 0.

F. A. FRIZELL MEETS N. S. KELLY

BOSTON, Mass.—F. A. Frizell and N. S. Kelly met this evening at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association in the eighth game of the New England Class A amateur 18.2 balling tournament. No game was played Thursday.

HOLD GOLF TOURNEY FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first golf tournament of the spring season here has been so arranged that it will raise \$20,000 for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Only four-ball matches are to be played, so that there will be two winners and two losers in each match. The winners will buy one \$50 bond each, and the losers one \$100 bond each.

The tournament will be played today and tomorrow at the Druid Hills Country Club, and the following clubs are to send players: East Lake, Brookhaven, Ansley Park, Inglewood, Marietta and West End. It has been proposed also that club presidents should fine every golfer who does not enter the tournament one \$50 bond.

HARVARD CREWS AT PRINCETON

Crimson Oarsmen Practice on Lake Carnegie Today for Races With Tigers Tomorrow

PRINCETON, N. J.—Harvard's varsity and freshman oarsmen are holding morning and afternoon practice on Lake Carnegie today in final preparation for their races with the Princeton varsity and freshman eights here tomorrow. The Crimson oarsmen arrived here from Cambridge Thursday afternoon and are quartered in the university dormitories and are eating at the upper-class eating clubs as the guests of Princeton students. They will use a made-over Princeton shell in their races.

Both Princeton crews took a short trial spin on the lake Thursday, to acquaint themselves to the conditions there. The order of the races has not been decided upon as yet. The first race will begin at 3:30. The choice lies with the Harvard crew, and at a late hour last night there was no announcement as to whether the varsity or freshman race would be run off first.

The Princeton eight rowed the full course Thursday afternoon, and showed an all-around improvement. Coach Fitzpatrick and Captain Roche both expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the form shown by the men. The Princeton crew will finish its preparation for the race with a short workout this afternoon.

GOLF COMPETITION STARTS AT OAKLEY

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Miss K. F. Duncan and Mrs. G. B. Johnson with 110, held the best gross scores in the tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, which opened at the Oakley Country Club Thursday. There was an entry list of 30 players. Miss E. Sherburne and Mrs. R. R. Shield won the net with cards of 99. The summary is as follows:

Miss E. Sherburne and Mrs. R. R. Shield	117-99
Miss K. F. Duncan and Mrs. G. B. Johnson	110-102
Mrs. H. C. Philbrick	114-102
Mrs. E. F. Aldrich	115-102
Mrs. E. A. Fletcher and Mrs. Webster	117-104
Mrs. E. B. Hersey and Mrs. G. E. Cole	122-104
Miss D. Crosby and Miss Edith Stevens	121-105
Mrs. F. W. Batchelder and Miss C. L. Duncan	122-106
Miss E. A. Fletcher and Mrs. Webster	123-106
Mrs. E. B. Hersey and Mrs. G. E. Cole	123-106
Mrs. S. H. Eaton and Mrs. P. A. Fiske	125-117
Mrs. H. H. Eaton and Mrs. P. A. Fiske	125-117
Mrs. H. H. Eaton and Mrs. P. A. Fiske	125-117

RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA

One-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	3m 25s
Two-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	8m 25s
Four-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	18m 25s
Six-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	33m 25s
Eight-Mile College—University of Pennsylvania	48m 25s
One-Mile High School—Newark (N. J.) Central High School	3m 22s
Two-Mile High School—Phillips-Exeter Academy	7m 25s

MINOR COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL RELAYS

One-Mile—University of Pittsburgh	3m 20s
One-Mile—Indiana State Normal	3m 24s
Two-Mile—Vergate College	3m 23s
Four-Mile—West Virginia University	3m 25s
One-Mile—Delaware College	3m 40s
Two-Mile—Dickinson College	3m 31s
Four-Mile—McKinley Manual High School	3m 35s
One-Mile—Germantown High School	3m 42s
Two-Mile—Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	3m 45s
Four-Mile—DeWitt Clinton High School	3m 48s
One-Mile—Flushing High School	3m 43s

CLARKE GOES TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York American League Baseball Club announced the purchase of Catcher Thomas Clarke from the Cincinnati Nationals Thursday. Clarke had been a holdout, refusing to report to his club this spring. His transfer to New York completes the three-cornered interleague trade made last winter by which the St. Louis Americans released infielder Lee Magee to the Cincinnati club and the New York Americans sent outfielder Timothy Hendryx to the St. Louis Americans.

KAPOLANI PARK CITY BEACH

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Plans for dredging a municipal beach near Kapiolani Park are being prepared by the superintendent of parks. The beach will be 200 feet long.

NEW YORK WINS EIGHT STRAIGHT

Boston Succeeds in Getting Back Into the Winning Column in National League Ball Series

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
Team	Won	Lost	Pts	Won 1917
New York	8	0	1,000	750
Philadelphia	6	2	750	375
Cincinnati	4	3	572	457
Chicago	4	3	572	457
Pittsburgh	3	3	500	273
St. Louis	2	4	333	190
Boston	2	6	250	625
Brooklyn	0	8	000	250

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
New York 6, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass.—New York continues to hold its record of straight victories in the National League baseball championship series today. Its sixth victory was scored Thursday afternoon when the Brooklyn Nationals were defeated at Ebbets Field, 6 to 5 in a hard-fought 10-inning game. The Boston Nationals secured their second victory of the season by defeating the Phillies, 6 to 5.

In the West, two hard-fought battles were waged with Pittsburgh defeating Cincinnati, 1 to 0 and Chicago winning from St. Louis, 3 to 2.

EIGHTH STRAIGHT WIN FOR NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The New York National League Baseball Club scored its eighth straight victory Thursday, but had to battle to 10 innings against Brooklyn to do so. The score was 6 to 5. Incidentally the Brooklyn lost their eighth consecutive game. In the ninth inning, with the Giants one run ahead, the Brooklyn tied the score by clean hitting, but in the tenth McCarthy tripled and Thorpe, who ran for him, was brought home on a sacrifice fly by Wilhoit. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6-12
Brooklyn	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5-9

Batteries—Perritt, Anderson and McCarthy, Rariden; Marquard, Griner, Cheney and Kruger. Winning pitcher—Perritt. Losing pitcher—Cheney.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics Thursday afternoon, by a score of 6 to 5. It was a hard-fought game, and the outcome was in doubt to the very end. Nehf pitched for the winners, and appeared to have the game well in hand up to the sixth inning, as he had kept the visitors from scoring during the first five innings. The sixth, however, found them scoring two runs, and in their half of the seventh they brought their scores up to within one run of Boston's four. Boston added two runs in the seventh. The Phillies then came within striking distance by scoring two runs in the eighth, but Boston tightened up and kept its one-run margin. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6-10
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5-9

Batteries—Nehf and Wilson; Prendergast, Tineup and Adams, Dillhoefer. Losing pitcher—Prendergast. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time—2h. 20m.

PITTSBURGH SHUTS OUT CINCINNATI

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club opened the home season Thursday by defeating Cincinnati, 1 to 0. The only run was scored in the first inning on Catton's single, a sacrifice by Mollwitz and a bunt by Carey. Both Miller and Schneider pitched well and were supported by almost perfect fielding.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Miller and Schmidt; Schneider and Wingo.

CHICAGO DEFEATS ST. LOUIS CLUB, 3 TO 2

CHICAGO, Ill.—Erratic fielding by Smith and Niehoff, coupled with timely hitting by Hendrix and Pasquel, gave the Chicago National League baseball team a 3 to 2 victory over St. Louis Thursday. Hendrix led the attack for the locals with three hits, which included a triple and a double. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chicago	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 2
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2

Batteries—Hendrix and Kilmer; Horstman, Packard and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Packard.

BOWDOIN DEFEATS WILLIAMS NINE, 6 TO 4

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams bowed in defeat before Bowdoin here Thursday, 6 to 4. The Bowdoin nine put up a smart game, their batting rally in the sixth making victory assured. Grover tripled in this session with two men on bases. Pendleton was steadier than Patten in the box. Finn's fielding featured for the winners. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bowdoin	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 9
Williams	1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4

Batteries—Pendleton and Hall; Patten and Papin. Umpires—Bridge. Time—2h. 10m.

NORMAN ROSS WINS THE 220-YARD TITLE

Service of the United Press Associations
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Norman Ross held another swimming title today. He won the 220-yard A. A. U. championship here Thursday night in 2m., 24.4-5s.

PICKUPS

The Jersey City baseball park has been sold and will be used as a site for a big warehouse.

Collins of the Chicago White Sox is having to wait a long time before breaking the consecutive-game record which he has already tied.

Only one home run was made in the major leagues yesterday and that was credited to Third Baseman Baker of the New York Americans.

Harper, the pitcher, was the only regular on the Washington team yesterday who failed to get a safe hit. Milan and Lavan each made three.

The American League clubs just reversed the decisions of Wednesday yesterday, Philadelphia, New York and Detroit being the winners on the former day.

Another major league baseball player has qualified for a commission in the United States Army. This time it is L. J. Cadore, star pitcher on the Brooklyn National team of 1917.

Nine of the 12 hits made by the Boston Red Sox yesterday were made by players secured during the past winter, and seven of these were made by two former Athletics. Strunk getting four and McNinn three.

Outside of the pitcher and catcher only three of the players in the Cleveland lineup yesterday were regulars and yet the team defeated Detroit 8 to 4 and made 13 hits. It should also be mentioned that Ty Cobb did not play for Detroit.

It isn't often that the first man up scores the only run of a game as was the case with Catton of Pittsburgh yesterday. Miller for the winners and Schneider for the losers both pitched splendid baseball, the former allowing only three hits and the latter five.

With Philadelphia and Cincinnati losing yesterday, the New York Giants made a good gain on the rest of the teams in the National League. There appears to be no question but New York far outclasses the rest of the eastern teams at the present time.

It is little to be wondered at that the American soldiers in France should vote for Christy Mathewson to help them with their baseball problems. Mathewson was not only the greatest pitcher of his day, but he was a most popular player, and has shown in his management of the Cincinnati Reds that he can run a team with marked success.

TO PLAY SECOND ROUND OF GOLF

F. J. Wright Jr. Displays Brilliant Golf in Match With Hart at Wollaston Golf Club

SECOND ROUND MATCHES
J. T. Tunis, Belmont, vs. F. B. Elliot, Albemarle.
A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, vs. F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle.
G. P. Freeman, Albemarle, vs. H. H. Holton, Tedesco.
W. G. Page, Winchester, vs. E. G. Manning, Wollaston.

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—The second round of match play in the spring tournament of the Wollaston Golf Club will be held at its links here today, and some good golf is expected to result. In the first round, played Thursday, the brilliant golf of F. J. Wright Jr., Massachusetts and western title holder, in his match with C. M. Hart, was a feature of the day. Wright scored a 75 for his round, 39 out, and even fours in, the best score made in competition this season on this course.

Of the eight matches played, two went to the nineteenth hole, G. F. Freeman defeating H. T. Bond of Winchester, and F. B. Elliot scoring a win over A. H. Pierce, Wollaston. A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, and E. M. Taft had a close match, the former winning by 2 up.

W. G. Page, Winchester, who was rated as a 3 man in the State some years ago, made a great comeback in his match against F. G. Thayer of Wollaston. Page, who is left-handed, started out by winning the first couple of holes and although Thayer is recognized as one of the best golfers at Wollaston, he failed to get on even terms again with his opponent from this stage. Page had the Wollaston man 3 down at the ninth and won the match by 3 and 1. The summary:

J. T. Tunis, Belmont, defeated J. S. Philand, Wollaston, 6 up, 19 holes.
F. B. Elliot, Albemarle, defeated A. H. Pierce, Wollaston, 1 up, 19 holes.
A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, defeated E. M. Taft, Wollaston, 8 and 6.
G. F. Freeman, Albemarle, defeated H. T. Bond, Winchester, 1 up, 19 holes.
H. H. Holton, Tedesco, defeated L. B. Paton, Homestead, 6 and 4.
W. G. Page, Winchester, defeated F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 3 and 1.
E. G. Manning, Wollaston, defeated V. M. Smith, Wollaston, 3 and 2.

BRAVES FIELD

"The Home of Big Things"
BRAVES-PHILLIES
TOMORROW AT 3
Tickets at Read's, 366 Washington St.

THREE GAMES IN THE AMERICAN

Boston, Washington and Cleveland Are the Winners in the Major League Organization

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
Team	Won	Lost	Pts	Won 1917
Boston	8	2	800	750
Cleveland	5	2	715	444
Detroit	2	2	500	333
New York	4	6	400	371
Philadelphia	3	5	375	333
Washington	3	5	375	375
St. Louis	2	4	333	444
Chicago	1	2	333	178

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 6, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 7, New York 5.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at New York.

BOSTON, Mass.—Only three of the four games scheduled to be played in the American League baseball championship race, Thursday afternoon were played, the Chicago-St. Louis game at St. Louis being postponed.

Boston, Washington and Cleveland were the winners of the games played, the Red Sox defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 1; Washington winning from New York, 7 to 5 and Cleveland defeating Detroit, 8 to 4.

BOSTON AMERICANS BEAT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia's three pitchers were ineffective Thursday, and Boston had no trouble winning, 6 to 1. Fahey passed the first four men that faced him in the fourth. Good throwing by McAvoy and Kopp featured. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston	1 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 12-6
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1

Batteries—Harper, Shaw, Yingling and Almsmith; Caldwell, Lowe, Mogridge and Hannan. Winning pitcher—Yingling. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

WASHINGTON WINS IN NINTH INNING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Washington waged an uphill fight Thursday and defeated New York in the second game of the series, 7 to 5. The visitors won in the ninth inning when a single by Shotton was followed by two-base hits by Lavan and Milan. Miller of New York accepted nine chances in center field. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Washington	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2-7
New York	2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1-5

Batteries—Harper, Shaw, Yingling and Almsmith; Caldwell, Lowe, Mogridge and Hannan. Winning pitcher—Yingling. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM DETROIT, 8 TO 4

DETROIT, Mich.—Using a team made up mostly of substitutes, Cleveland won from Detroit Thursday, 8 to 4, mainly through their ability to hit Finerman and by fast base running. Detroit used 16 players, but was unable to score off Coumbe until the seventh inning, when, with his team five runs ahead, he eased up.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Cleveland 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 12-8
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4

Batteries—Coumbe and O'Neill; Finerman, Hall, Kallio, Jones and Stange. Losing pitcher—Finerman.

GEORGIA TECH DEFEATS YALE

Southern Golf Team Wins From Eli Players, 17 to 0, at New Haven Country Club Links

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Georgia Tech golf team continued its victorious invasion of the North here Thursday by defeating the Yale University golfers 17 to 0 at the New Haven Country Club. With the match arranged only at a late minute, the Atlanta quartet came here and spent the greater part of the afternoon decisively defeating Robert Martwell, De Witt Balch, Thomas Davis, and F. B. Goffrey of the Yale team. Scoring was on the Nassau system, and only Davis was able to keep the southerners from a clean sweep of the card, he halving the last nine holes of his match with Ewing Watkins, although being 4 and 3.

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THE QUESTION OF CONCRETE SHIPS

Is Discussed at Concluding Session of Annual Meeting in London of Naval Architects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the concluding session of the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, three papers were read on the subject of concrete ships which were followed by a discussion on the subject.

It was generally agreed that, in present circumstances, the building of concrete ships was fully justified and that even after the war concrete might be employed instead of steel in the construction of certain classes of vessels. The advantages of the use of concrete may be summarized as follows: Cheaper and quicker construction; economy in steel; increased strength owing to absence of rivet holes and jointing; economy of skilled labor; freedom from corrosion; economy in repairs and upkeep; greater durability and reduced depreciation. The chief disadvantages of concrete as compared with steel ships are the greater weight, involving greater displacement for the same dead weight; increase of net tonnage and resulting increase in port and harbor dues; increased cost of building and launching ways; and greater length of time required to repair in the case of bottom repairs.

Major Denny in his paper, entitled, "A Preliminary Survey of the Possibilities of Reinforced Concrete as a Material for Ship Construction," pointed out that in the present abnormal circumstances, concrete had at once presented itself as an alternative to steel, and when it was added that its use made practically no demand on the class of labor used for shipbuilding, the justification for its trial in these times was not only sufficient but overwhelming. Already reinforced concrete vessels were being built to carry fuel oil in bulk. Although it was known that there was a disparity between the weights of concrete and steel ships respectively, it is impossible to state to what extent the loss in dead weight would restrict the application of reinforced concrete to the construction of cargo carriers, since the cost of construction in the latter material was still somewhat conjectural. It might, however, be said as to the question of weight that the bare hull of the concrete ship would be 40 per cent greater than that of the steel ship, while as to the question of cost, it could be stated that reinforced concrete would not replace steel for the ordinary cargo carrier unless the hull could be built for considerably less than half the cost of building the same hull in steel. In spite of all this there appeared to be a class of floating structures in which reinforced concrete might well replace steel. Where the additional weight was more than counter-balanced by the durability and reduced prime cost of the new material, there was reason to expect that its adoption would naturally follow. There would, therefore, seem to be a future for reinforced concrete in such structures as lightships, floating docks, landing stages, hulks, depot ships, and similar craft, and it might be confidently expected that even when the artificial stimulus to reinforced construction provided by present-day conditions was removed the industry would still persist on the sound footing of commercial and technical suitability.

In a paper entitled "Reinforced Concrete Vessels," Mr. Walter Pollock emphasized the disadvantages of concrete ships as compared with steel in the matter of weight. The weight of reinforced concrete hulls, he said, was the most serious problem in the adoption of that type of vessel, the concrete being 143 pounds per cubic foot plus the reinforcement. The bare hull with fittings of a coasting vessel of say, 300 tons dead weight, would weigh 130 per cent more than that of a steel vessel, while the increase in total displacement was about 40 per cent. In other words, if a concrete coaster was built of the dimensions and coefficient of fineness of a 420-ton dead weight steel vessel, it would only carry 300 tons dead weight on the same draft. Reinforced concrete ships would no doubt in time prove their reliability and safety, their capability of making ocean voyages. If so, they had a future for at least some years to come, and for river and harbor work for a much longer period, in spite of the great disadvantage of the extra weight that would always be with them. Generally, the immediate future for vessels in reinforced concrete seemed substantial and most hopeful, and as a result of the many experiments and constructions now being made throughout the world, particularly in the British Isles, great improvements would be made as experience was gained; the excessive weight would be reduced, and the utility and earning power of the vessels increased.

A third paper was read by Mr. T. G. Owens Thurston on "Design and Construction of a Self-Propelled, Reinforced Concrete Sea-Going Cargo Steamer Building in Great Britain." The system of construction of such vessels called, he said, for a minimum amount of skilled labor. It also reduced capital expenditure on yard plant. As to the time for construction, experience led to the belief that in the case of the first vessel of any type the time of construction approximated very closely to that of a steel ship, but that in building successive ships of the same size and form there would be a marked reduction owing to the possibility of using repeatedly a large proportion of the moldings.

SHIPMENTS TO ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the existing shortage of tonnage it has become necessary to exercise closer supervision over shipments to Italy, in order to insure the most advantage-

geous use of the space available. It has therefore been decided, after consultation with the Ministry of Shipping, to centralize the control of such shipments in the Italian Government Commission, Empire House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2; and all persons having consignments ready for shipment are requested to send full particulars to the Shipping Department (Mediterranean) of the Italian Government Commission at the above address. Applications should include the following particulars: (1) Number of C. I. R. sanction or W. T. D. license, if any. (2) Particulars of goods. (3) Weight and measurement. (4) Any circumstances which make special consideration advisable. On receipt of these particulars endeavors will be made to provide space, and should this be found possible, the necessary instructions will be given for shipment.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung published early in March a leading article which painted the food situation in somber colors, and held out little hope of supplies from Russia being available for three months at least.

"The unbearable, wretchedness, pitiable, the every-day life of millions," it read in part, "has reached its culminating point. Today all evils fall together. In the March days all neglect, all omissions regarding the food service, are bearing their full fruit. The bread is of the color of yellow ochre, of maize, and may be better described as an unleavened, desiccated, flat-cake rather than bread. The flour ration has been reduced. Potatoes happened to appear in the market this week. Meat is theoretically divided into three categories, but practically may be described, according to quality, as extreme, normal, and charity. Of vegetables there are none, and the fruit has been consumed. Milk hardly suffices for the children. Concerning fat, it is now said that the ration will be further reduced. Apart from contrabandists, proprietors, and peasants, no one any longer has provisions at his disposal. Now that the Minister-President has so brilliantly solved the bureaucratic side of food distribution, there remains only the technical problem of the providing of the food itself.

"This is a burning question, and all eyes are turned toward the east, to the Ukraine and Rumania. The inexorable need of the opening of these markets compels the clearing at all hazards of the railway traffic, and the opening of the Danube and the Black Sea for shipping to Odessa is understood, but what is not so easily understood is the all too previous hopes based upon these measures. It may be remembered how, in the second winter of the war, Rumanian imports were organized with the precision of clockwork by the military authorities.

"In spite of this, importation from Rumania, although that country lay so close at hand, was protracted over a desperately long period, and such an unlooked-for incident as the breakdown of a landing-stage necessitated a three days' fast for a great crowdland. In the present case we have to reckon with a double disaster, and a further reduction of one-half in the means of transport, which have also suffered the wear and tear of another whole year of war. If transport from Odessa to Vienna is to be as slow as that from one of our central stations to another at home, then this importation from the east will come too late for the present crisis. That is the food problem of the day. It may be said that Germany will again help us out, and that Hungary will remember her duty toward us by sending along a few wagon-loads. Such efforts are praiseworthy, but they do not help when there is a complete absence of food for the 17,500,000 dependent upon the State. Nor would it help in the present state of affairs if the houses of the rich were swept to gather up hoarded provisions. There are not many such left, and anything that might be found would not last a day when divided among 17,500,000. Such ways out cannot help, and have, indeed, been used too often since a handful of war users, obviously for the satisfaction of public morals, were prosecuted and acquitted, thereby rendering immune the rest of their kind.

"Other measures must be taken. If we reckon a full year as from October to September, the end of March will mark the half of it. The home producer will by now have consumed half his yearly stock of bread-corn, but the other half remains, and this applies to everything else that he raises annually, and to the harvest in the autumn. These half-year's stocks lie in our own country at the very doors of our towns and industrial districts. This thought brings great comfort, for it excludes all possibility of a catastrophe. For if the imports from the east begin to come in regularly in three months' time, and this, judging from our Rumanian experiences, can be confidently reckoned upon, then all we have to do is to borrow for the towns and the industrial districts three of the six months' provisions which the country people have in reserve, a loan that can be made good to them when provisions from the east come along. As Hohenblum has indicated the canny business men, they will at once appreciate the value of this success, and spare us all maxims concerning love of our neighbor, the duties of citizenship, and so on. For it stands to reason that such arguments could have no sense in view of the fact that if, within three months, the population of the towns and industrial districts perishes, the agrarians will lose their customers for the coming harvest. The compensation of the agrarians for any advance they made would be secure, because they command the Government. Do they not entertain them at their tables?"

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Rear Admiral Roger John Brownlow Keyes, who commanded the recent British raid on Zebrugga, entered the navy in 1885. He was promoted commander in 1900, captain in 1905, and reached his present rank last year. Admiral Keyes saw active service in China in 1900, and occupied the position of naval attaché successively at Rome, Vienna, Athens and Constantinople between the years 1905 and 1907. He was commodore in charge of the submarine service in 1912, and has done valuable work during the present war. He possesses the Distinguished Service Order, is a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and has been mentioned in dispatches. Admiral Keyes was chief of the staff of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron in 1915.

Frank Mondell of Newcastle, Wyo., is an aspirant for the place in the United States Senate now held by Francis E. Warren, one of the veterans of the upper house of the National Legislature. Mr. Mondell left Missouri for Wyoming in 1887. He identified himself with the Republican Party, and has worked steadily in its success in local, state and national spheres of activity. His first venture in politics and office-holding was in standing for the State Senate and winning. Then he went to Congress in 1895, and after one term became assistant commissioner at the General Land Office, a post where he was able to bring his special knowledge of western conditions into play. Reentering Congress in 1899 he has remained there, and is now an experienced parliamentarian and a man with mastery of lawmaking technique.

Roland Harty Spaulding of North Rochester, N. H., one of the Republicans of that State who have announced their candidacy for the party's nomination as United States Senator, has back of him a creditable record as Governor from 1915 through 1917. During his administration at Concord he showed independence of "machine" control, sympathy for much progressive social legislation, and a desire to get that State's politics on a higher plane than they occupied during the last years of the last century and the first years of the new. Mr. Spaulding is a successful manufacturer, with establishments in New York State, as well as in New Hampshire, and with representatives in Europe. He went to the well-known school at Andover, Mass., Phillips-Andover Academy, and then turned to take up his share of the administration of a business first developed by his father.

Schnyer Skaats Wheeler of Amherst, N. J., one of the leading electrical engineers of the United States, and an inventor and manufacturer of electrical apparatus and equipment, who has an international reputation, is in France, and later will go to Great Britain to explain the system that he has successfully used in his factories by means of which persons physically handicapped may become self-supporting workers. He was invited by Eugene Brieux, who is in charge of this sort of work done by the French Government. Mr. Wheeler is a native of New York City, who had his special training for his vocation at Columbia University, and was fortunate enough, early in his post-graduate career, to win a place on the staff of Mr. Edison. It was a time of much initiative, great responsibility and exceptional opportunities for suitably trained men, and Mr. Wheeler's talent as an inventor had full chance to develop. Seven years after his graduation, he had organized a firm which was to manufacture many of his own devices and become one of the largest and best known in the industry, and from which he has reaped both widespread fame and pecuniary profit. His status as an expert may be inferred from the fact that from 1888 to 1895 he served as expert adviser for the New York City Board of Electrical Control, at a time when important precedents were being established and ways and means of dealing civilly with a new agency of civilization was being defined. Mr. Wheeler received, in 1904, the John Scott Medal of the Franklin Institute for one of his serviceable inventions. Mr. Wheeler has been a generous donor to his profession of invaluable data in printed form bearing upon the practical and theoretical applications of electricity, which collection is in the custody of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He also has been prominent in inducing his profession to adopt a code of professional ethics. He has broad views of social duty, and it is not surprising that he should be leading in the plan to reeducate and rehabilitate the soldier in need.

ITALIAN PLAN FOR JUGO-SLAV ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A new committee, which is to have the task of bringing about an understanding with the representatives of the Jugo-Slavs, has just been formed in Rome, or indeed may be still in process of formation. It numbers some very well known names among its members, men who are known outside of Italy as thinkers, such as Guglielmo Ferrero and Professor Salvemini; Luigi Einaudi belongs to it, and among the deputies who have joined it are de Viti Marco, Agnelli, Arca, Cirianni, and others. Signora Battisti, whose husband was executed by the Austrians on being taken prisoner, has also joined it. The representatives of this committee, according to a statement recently made on the subject to a representative of the Epoca by the Reformist Socialist Signor Canepa, who was for some time High Commissioner for Food, will claim neither the right to act as plenipotentiaries nor the authority to make renunciations. They only wish to approach the Jugo-Slavs with the idea of arriving at the possible basis for an agreement, and this having been done, to undertake to carry on propaganda for its realization. The Serbians, so

Signor Canepa stated, had already nominated various personages to carry on negotiations in their name, among them being the former ministers Stojanovich, Marco Tripicovich, Petrovic, the deputies Paolovic, Yancovich, and Georgewich belonging to the Radical party, the former ministers Prodenovich and Yulovich of the Young-Radical Party, the former minister Marinovich of the Progressive Party, and Ourososovich and Voia Pzocovich of the Socialist Party.

There were three committees in existence at the present time, Signor Canepa stated, all of which had the same object in view, but there was no opposition or competition among them, and each of them had its own special task. The first was composed almost exclusively of members of Parliament and it was as the representative of this committee that Signor Torre had undertaken to confer with the Jugo-Slav leaders. Another, to which Signor Canepa himself belongs, had many members among Italian Socialists, and also among the Jugo-Slav Socialists, and had its seat in Paris, while its president was M. Albert Thomas. The third and most recently formed of these committees included all varieties of Italian democratic opinion. They did not aim at the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, Signor Canepa said, but only at the liberation of the different populations, Italian, Slovene, Rumanian, and so on, from the Germans and Magyars and the Hapsburg dynasty. It was quite a mistake, he added, to say that the pro-Jugo-Slav movement was the result of the disaster of Caporetto, at any rate so far as those holding democratic views were concerned. They wished to realize the Mazzinian program which they had always defended, even when it was an object of derision to those who, fortunately, were now converted to it. The defeat at Caporetto had had nothing to do with it. They had always maintained that the only way to overcome Austria was by means of rebellion among her oppressed peoples. In the meantime the Giornale d'Italia, while it admits the desirability of an Italo-Jugo-Slav understanding on the subject of the Adriatic, says that it will do no harm to remember that Italian foreign policy is made by the Government, that the treaty of London is in full force, and that, according to the opinion prevailing in political circles, it constitutes the best safeguard for the national interests.

ENGLAND RECRUITS WOMEN FOR THE LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A measure of the importance of women's work on the "home front" was shown recently by the recruiting campaign in London to raise 12,000 women for immediate work on the land. Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labor are interesting as showing that up to October last the estimated number of women in permanent employment in agriculture in Great Britain was 9,000—9,000 of whom had entered agriculture since July, 1914, and 23,000 of whom had directly replaced men.

The campaign for further recruits for land service was carried out by women in the Land Army. At 11 o'clock girls from the agricultural, forestry and forage sections assembled in the food production department of the Board of Agriculture and formed up in a procession. Some of the girls had come long distances to take part in the proceedings, and all gathered in the best of spirits and with keen anticipation of the day's outing. At the head of the procession marched a girl motor-tractor driver carrying a Union Jack, then followed the band of the civil service rifles, and behind that came groups of motor-tractor drivers, forestry and forage girls, and ordinary land workers, carrying banners with various inscriptions such as "We Want 12,000 Recruits," "Join the Land Army, and the Home Front Line," and so on. Not the least attractive feature of the procession was a farm wagon laden with straw and drawn by a tandem of two fine cart horses, their manes decked with gay red and green ribbons in honor of the occasion.

Very workmanlike the land women looked as they marched along the city streets, and a fine welcome their sisters in the great government offices in Whitehall gave them as they passed on their way to the Savoy Hotel, where they were entertained to lunch by Lady Denman, assistant director of women's institutes.

The real business of the day took place in Trafalgar Square. At the lunch-time interval many of the office workers hurried along to the square, where they admired the farm wagon and patted the patient horses, busy with their nosebags, until the Land Army procession arrived. As the procession wound its way up to the square there was ample time to study the different sections in their workmanlike dress, and to pick out the different grades by their distinguishing badges, such as the attractive green caps and spruce badges worn by the forestry girls. Miss Merial Talbot, Viscount Chaplin and others made recruiting speeches from the farm wagon, and the girls of the Land Army distributed themselves throughout the square, and according to direction "reconverted" to the Land Army for all they were worth.

The climax of the day was an inspection by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. At the entrance to the inner court the girls were drawn up in six rows, hay wagon and all. After various presentations had been made, Her Majesty passed down each of the lines asking many questions and taking the keenest interest in the girls, and expressing her opinion that the women had responded "most nobly" to their country's call. At the end of the ceremony the girls gave three cheers for the Queen, and then marched away from the palace to the strains of the band.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

"Personal Liberty" Special

In recognition of the justness of the protests made by passengers on a midnight suburban car out of Providence, R. I., the railway company put on a special car in which all men under the influence of liquor were required to ride. The idea was to save sober and peace-loving persons from the annoyances of proximity to those who were disorderly. The railway company carried out its program, with the heartiest sort of approval from that portion of the public which is in the habit of conducting itself with respect to the rights of others; but loud were the protests from the new "special." While a person under the influence of liquor had no objection to annoying everybody in his vicinity who was not of his convivial habit, he objected strongly to being herded with others of his own taste. In short, intoxicated persons objected to the presence in their vicinity of intoxicated persons. Thus was the "personal liberty" argument against prohibition illustrated in its full absurdity. The special was avoided by all who could pass the stern inspection of the motorman and conductor of the vehicle for the orderly. Indeed, a reputation for traveling in the special became obviously something not to be desired.

Loyal Newspapers

Pending the suppression of the German language press in the United States, a further step toward curbing the publication of news with a disloyal coloring has been taken by many news-stand proprietors in New York in agreeing to sell no German papers. Hanging above each stand is a sign reading "This news stand intends to sell only matter loyal to America at war and to our allies. We therefore solicit your especial patronage. Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue, N. Y." So subtle is the pro-German propaganda, though, that these newsdealers, however good their intentions, will have opportunity to exercise a great deal more scrutiny of their wares than the glance necessary to determine that no German-language papers are on their stands; for a great deal of essentially disloyal matter is printed in sheets that haven't a font of German script in their composing rooms. Some of this disloyalty is unintentional, yet may be none the less mischievous. "This is no time for division of opinion," as one editor remarked in explaining why he had canceled a series of 20 articles telling of conditions in Germany, after he had printed a few and they had proved of negligible value in intensifying patriotism in the United States. Rather did these articles, like many others which superficially expose the internal German situation, accentuate the "human interest" side of affairs, and softly harp on the stale sophistry that the "German people are on the verge of rising against their Prussian oppressors." The plain object of all this publicity, whether the writer is a conscious or unconscious lieutenant of Berlin, is to blight and baffle American efforts to help win the war.

Sea Food for Horses

Experiments in France have proved the value of seaweed, properly prepared, as a fodder for horses and mules. A group of draft animals who were fed on a mixture of hay, straw and seaweed are reported to have thrived better than a group fed on a

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blend of hay, straw and oats. Seaweed of a desirable kind may be harvested on the coast of Brittany in quantities sufficient to make the importation of oats needless, according to one commentator on the situation. The supply is unlimited in the United States, where it is now being used for fertilizer to make up for the scarcity of potash products. At some points in New England, along the coast, citizens have discovered that under certain conditions of the soil, it is possible to raise potatoes by the simple process of placing the seed upon the top of the ground and covering the field a few inches deep with seaweed. "No hoeing, no weeding," declare the devotees of this method. The man who discovered this method, according to gossip in Maine seacoast villages, also made his horse prepare his own meals by hitching him into a treadmill which was connected up with a feed cutter.

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the War Office announces that arrangements have been made by the Treasury, in conjunction with the War Office and Board of Trade (timber section), whereby compensation for extraordinary damage to public roads caused by timber haulage for national purposes will be dealt with by the Controller of Roads and Bridges, Lands Directorate, War Office, in communication with the Road Board. Road control officers have been appointed by the Army Council, one of whose duties will be to give instructions controlling timber traffic on public roads in accordance with an Army Council order, dated March 15, issued under regulation 5 C of the defense of the realm regulations. Their duties will be carried out in the closest cooperation with the various highway authorities. It is intended, in order to assist in reduction of avoidable damage to roads, that road control officers will in no way interfere with the statutory duties of responsibility of any highway authority.

LUMBER TO AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Imports of United States lumber have fallen off greatly as the result of Washington's decision that lengths of lumber which can be used in shipbuilding are not to be exported. Prior to this decision more than 3,500,000 feet of lumber came to Australia in one month from Pacific Coast ports.

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Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
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MICHIGAN TURNING TO SHEEP GRAZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Michigan is now making an organized effort in two directions to increase food production by the introduction of the sheep grazing industry on the cut-over pine lands of the upper peninsula and the northern counties of the lower peninsula. The State War Preparedness Board recently appropriated a revolving fund for J. A. Holliday, live stock commissioner, to buy sheep in car lots for re-sale to farmers at rates secured by the quantity purchases. The same body is still selling large tracts of abandoned timber lands to western ranchmen. The state guarantees the title of these lands and pledges the re-purchase of them if they prove unsuitable for grazing. Drovers can buy land of the state on time.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Jabots for Springtime Wear

As the new spring suits are seen, on warm sunny days, so the attractive jabot is again returning to favor; in fact, it is achieving a high degree of popularity once more. It is such a decorative thing and gives such a fresh, almost festive air to the plainest costume. Lace and net are the materials generally used for making these dainty accessories. The woman who likes to sew and keeps a lace bag, in which she stores away odds and ends of laces and embroideries, often has a supply of pretty bits of lace and needlework, which she can use to good advantage in making these fluffy decorations for her costume.

The high collar, as has been rumored for some time, is coming back into favor, appearing frequently with a jabot attached. Net is a favorite fabric and the collar is often a band of horizontal tucking, while the full jabot, gathered on to it, is tucked in border fashion and edged about with lace. Frequently this jabot is so cut that it falls in two points, hanging in graceful folds. Sometimes it has a broad horizontal band of shadow lace running through it, and this same variety of lace may be repeated in the collar, whether it is the high stock or the flat round or sailor collar which still holds its own among the women who like comfortable clothing. In the case of the net and lace stock, the fabric is often shirred slightly on the few bones, which are used to hold it up and in place; those bones or wires are, of course, of the sort to be as nearly invisible as possible.

Handkerchief linen and fine, sheer lawn or other filmy cotton fabrics are used much for jabots, adorned with hemstitching or lace edging and insertion, or all three. A border of Irish lace is attractive on anything—net, linen or fine cotton—and Irish crochet lace is not only beautiful but useful, for it wears exceedingly well and may be laundered at home, though, of course, care must be used. Touches of hand embroidery are also evident, adding much to the attractiveness of these apparently universally popular costume accessories. Embroidery appears on the net jabots as well, sometimes in small coin spots, again in simple naturalistic or conventional designs and, usually, in fact, almost always, in white.

As to size, the jabots of this season are rather large, the small one of some years ago being practically unknown now. With the net, Georgette crepe, fine linen or cotton vests, which are to be much worn, as fashion experts tell us, the jabot fits in very nicely. It begins just under the front ends of the sailor or round collar and continues almost down to the waist. Some of the new collars of plaited lawn or linen are long affairs, continued so that they themselves form jabots of a sort. What seems to be a particularly well-known trimming this year is narrow ruffling or fluting for the edges of jabots, collars and cuffs. This may be had in either fine net or lawn, and it has the advantage of washing well.

The fichu is also to be worn again, to the delight of many, and its soft, graceful folds add much to the beauty of an otherwise plain and simple gown. The fichu shown in the better class of shops are mostly perfectly plain, except for the ruffled or fluted edge. This ruffling or fluting may be bought by the yard in various widths and also in light colors, pink and blue and lavender, as well as in white. Many of the vests and collar and cuff sets,

also those long plaited collars are appearing in colored lawn—pink and blue and lavender being favorites—and are usually adorned with lawn or net ruffles in white. Very narrow Valenciennes lace is also much used for trimming, being put on plain in parallel rows.

Where to Keep the Telephone Book

The telephone book can hardly be said to be an attractive accessory of the home, but it is, nevertheless, quite a necessity in many houses and it must be kept in a convenient place. Some have made attractive covers for it, so that it may be kept in plain sight, within easy reach of all who would consult it, without its being a blot on the picture. Another device, which has been tried out in some country houses, is worthy of consideration. That is a tin holder, divided into two sections in order that it may hold two books, a rectangular affair, open at one broad side, which comes at the top when the box is affixed to the walls, as it is by two small bands of the tin which are screwed to the woodwork near the telephone.

One such box was enameled a glossy black, with a border of soft rose pink painted on it, about a quarter of an inch or so wide. A graceful spray of flowers in a sort of soft, misty effect was painted on the front of the case, and there it hung, close up against the wall as neat as could be. Since the upper edge of each side of the two compartments was hollowed out somewhat, so that it was an easy matter to grasp the volume and pull it out, this was a highly convenient arrangement, as well as a truly attractive addition to the fittings of the country house. It would be an easy matter to decorate a similar box, to carry out whatever color scheme one might desire to use.

Burlap for Knitting Bags

Some day, when you want a change from that brilliant-hued knitting bag, try concocting yourself one of burlap. Choose any color that you want, a natural colored one, for instance. Make just a plain rectangular bag, quite deep so that there will be plenty of room for that sweater that you are working on or any other knitting; turn up each of the lower corners slightly, to make it hang a bit more gracefully, and gather the top with a ruffled heading. If a stiff, easily-opened top is desired, a pair of bag sticks, finished off with balls at each end and painted some gay color, may be bought and inserted, instead of the more ordinary draw string. Cotton cords, to match the burlap, may be attached to these sticks as handles. As for decoration, one might make such a bag attractive with very little work. A conventional pattern, the popular basket of flowers, or some geometrical design might be stenciled upon it or embroidered on in mercerized cottons. Or a worsted decoration may be added, either embroidered on or crocheted and applied upon the burlap. A design might be cut out of felt of harmonizing colors and sewed to the bag, with large stitches of contrasting shades. Such an adornment may be as elaborate or as simple as chosen and the burlap bag be made a thing of beauty, as well as of decided usefulness.

The Decorative Possibilities of the Pergola



A pergola with brick pillars

LONDON, England.—As the name implies, pergolas are essentially Italian in their origin, and it is from Italy that the charming fashion of erecting these shaded, flowery walkways has spread to English gardens. There are many different kinds of pergolas to be seen in their native land of Italy, ranging from the vine-covered, rather ramshackle wooden erections in the little inn gardens, to the dignified structures with their great round or square white plastered pillars, such as the well-known example in a certain garden, half way up the cliff side at Amalfi. Some of the pergolas, which support the trailing vines in Italy, are strictly utilitarian in their purpose and many of them combine business with pleasure, so to speak. There are few more beautiful things to be seen in any garden than the Italian spring sunshine flickering through the tender, brilliant emerald green of the young vine leaves, with the intense blue of a southern sky as a background, and when, as frequently happens, the path is bordered with great clumps of the pale bluish mauve iris, so common in Italy, the sight is one that is not easily forgotten. In autumn, the gold and tawny colors of the changing vine leaves are almost as lovely as their springtime glories, whether the sky overhead be still deep blue or the soft gray which, to northern races, seems to be associated with autumn.

Vine-covered pergolas are not common in England, and the greater number of such structures in that country are covered with climbing roses. An English rose pergola, in full blossom, has no need to fear comparisons drawn from any quarter of the globe, and, indeed, no other form of garden erection seems to display the beauty of climbing roses in quite such perfection as the pergola. Something not unlike a pergola was evidently known to English gardeners several centuries ago, for, early in the Sixteenth Century, an old writer says that "Alleys in gardens covered with vines and nailed up with stakks vaute vide do great pleasure with the shadow in parchynge heat"; and, again: "A vine clinging to his railles with his stringles and lette hangyng down his clusters of grapes maketh a pleasant walkyngg alley." While, surely, Bacon's "covert alley, upon carpenter's work, about 12 feet in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden" sounds very like a pergola, and, indeed, the Elizabethan pleached alley must have been its first cousin.

Those who intend to set up a pergola in their garden will do well to give careful attention to the "carpenter's work" which is to form the basis of the structure, for, if this is not well planned and soundly built, the pergola can never be a success. The first thing to be done, however, is to decide the site of the future pergola and the direction in which it is to run, and that this should be properly done is a very important matter, if the aimless erections to be seen in some gardens are to be avoided. To reverse the famous piece of advice, given once on a question of decoration, you should not "let your pergola occur." A pergola which starts from nowhere in particular, and comes to an end for no especial reason, has much better not exist at all, whatever other merits it may lay claim to. A pergola should form part of some definite scheme of garden planning; it may serve a hundred different purposes, but the main point is that it should have some definite purpose, a definite reason for its existence and for beginning in one particular place and ending in another, and, also, that it should harmonize with the rest of the plan of the garden.

There are many different ways of building pergolas, although "carpenter's work" will form a part of them all. A framework of larch poles is, probably, the simplest form of pergola, and an eminently satisfactory one, provided that the structure is well proportioned and strongly built. The poles in such a pergola may stand anything from seven to eight feet above ground, or even a little more, while nine to twelve feet is a good distance to keep between them. Each of the poles should be stripped of its bark for a length of about three feet, and either charred or coated with tar, in order to preserve the wood, and two feet of this portion of the pole should be underground. The supports of the pergola may, instead of larch poles, be stout brick or stone piers, either square or round, and with an elaborate framework of oak beams overhead. Pergolas built on these lines may almost be termed architectural structures and the style of the house near which they are to stand, and the materials of which it is built, should be taken into consideration. Paving tiles make effective pergola pillars and have rather the effect of Roman brick work. Quite a good effect may be obtained by making the pillars at the two ends of the pergola of brick or stone, with wooden posts in between. A pergola may be combined with a flight of stone or brick steps, mounting a slope, and may be very effective; but it should ascend by as gentle gradations as the nature of the ground will allow. A grass path looks very well underneath a pergola, the only drawback being the amount of labor involved in keeping it in order; or the path may be paved with brick or stone, especially if the piers of the pergola are of such materials.

Roses are probably the most effective climbers with which to cover a pergola, and the list of suitable kinds is a very long one. Every one will make his own selection, according to his individual tastes. The claims of clematis and honeysuckle should not be forgotten, and anyone who has seen Stamboul in the springtime, and who remembers the wistaria hanging from the wooden trellises above some of the narrow streets, will recognize its possibilities in connection with pergolas.

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Relevant Electric Light Switches

The class in interior decoration stopped to see a room of recent acquisitions. On the wall before them was one of the finest tapestries in the world; below it, on a carved stand, was a vase that repeated the dull tones of the tapestry. On either side, distanced by the width of the tapestry, was a high-backed chair, and in either corner stood a triangular cupboard. Analyzing it, the instructor thought he had never seen more perfect composition, so he enjoined the class to study it carefully. But there was obviously something wrong, something that the instructor did not see.

"Isn't it too bad that electric light switch is there, or, at least, that it is so noticeable?" remarked one pupil, pointing to a red box-like projection on the wall. She had struck the keynote of discord for, when this was hidden, the wall took on a dignity and beauty that was not apparent before.

It is often difficult to eliminate these incongruous elements in our houses, but, at least, it is possible to better them. Strangely enough, in this day when door knobs and chandeliers have come in for their full measure of attention, electric light switches remain mediums of decoration in the home. However, a few inventive home-furnishers have experimented with decorative switch plates, with such gratifying results that making them a part of the wall furnishing of every room seems possible.

The usual switch plates, of shiny brass, and mother-of-pearl push buttons can be transformed in a number of ways. One of the simplest and most effective ways is to substitute a wooden plate, that matches the furniture or the picture frames, for the brass one. Screws, with flat unstained

wooden tops, can be procured and stained to match the plate, so that not even a screw is out of keeping with the other furnishings.

In a room where silk or cretonne paneling is used on the walls, the material can be stretched over the brass plate and holes cut for the push buttons. In rooms where painted furniture is used, the switch plates can be painted, as brass takes furniture paint very well. A solid background, with a simple border or conventional design repeating one of the motifs on the furniture, would be effective.

More ornamental and elaborate switch plates can be had in curio stores. Before electricity was common, clock mechanism doorbells were used and, for these, finely carved push button blocks, that can now be had for electric light switches, were made. These can be found in many period styles, though fine ivory carvings of classic design are the most common. Most of these have two push buttons; but, even when there is only one, this variety can be used, for with little work an electrician can fix the wires so that, by pushing the same button, a light can be turned on and then off.

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Some New Tableware

From Italy, have come two popular innovations in tableware, Della Robbia pottery and Venetian glass. Both are contributing greatly to the present idea of brilliant tones in table decoration. The pottery, of course, is a revival of the art which Luca Della Robbia first brought toward a state of perfection, and which was further developed by later members of his family. Although to the latter is often ascribed the polychromatic reliefs, responsible authorities assert that the Fourteenth Century Luca himself fashioned the pottery in beautiful coloring. The process of making the pottery is described as covering clay relief with enamel, formed of the ordinary ingredients of glass, made white and opaque with oxide of tin. Those who have considered that they must admire the pottery at a distance will rejoice in the moderate prices of the modern reproductions.

One especially charming reproduction is an oblong dish of creamy tint with sketchy grass and sedge in russet and shades of green about the base and, on the rim, a row of birds. The birds are spreading their gay plumage, as if to dry it after a dip in the pool, held by the dish. Others seem twittering to each other. One vain little fellow is preening himself, his little body at a precarious tilt on the edge of the dish and his head bowing to his reflection in the water. Simply filled with water, this would be a pleasure-giving centerpiece, although, of course, it is intended to contain flowers. There are some elaborate pieces of fragile beauty, their open-work sides in the similitude of gondolas.

With garlands of gay-colored flowers and fruit, festooned on their sides, there are bowls and jardinières and vases of every description. One quite large jardinière is mounted on a pedestal, both bowl and pedestal having for background color a lustrous brown black. Against this there stand out, in bold relief, griffins' heads wreathed with flowers. There is a bowl and pair of candlesticks, which fairly breathe springtime. The background is creamy white and the flowers are English primroses, very tiny, very delicate in coloring. In the candlesticks have been inserted candles of the shade of daffodils, and daffodils in the bowl would complete a picture long to be remembered. Jars for sweets and preserves and crackers have tops which may be lifted up, by means of a little knot of gay flowers or a lumpy piece of fruit, like those which are wreathed about the sides of the jars. Some centerpieces are shaped to represent a bowl, heaped with fruit. To fill others, there are single pieces of fruit, apples, oranges, pears, bunches of grapes. There is a wreath of flowers to lie flat on the table, intended to encircle an exquisite bowl on whose sides are repeated the same design of flowers.

In the Venetian glass, amber is the newest and most liked shade. Hostesses who are loth to have their dinner tables blaze with color welcome it because, while it reflects light and color, it presents no problem of harmonization with the other table appointments and is pleasing without being conspicuous. Violet, which was the most wanted shade a short time ago, is now relegated to the forgotten, but violet and a rich shade of blue border some of the amber pieces.

The glass may be bought in sets with candlesticks, compots and a vase or set of vases for a centerpiece. Some of the flower bowls are held in metal standards. Some are in the shape of drinking cups. Others are graceful urns. One of the latter is modeled with tiny glass rings on either side, through which are inserted two larger rings of blue glass. Blue encircles the rim of this urn. Some have wreaths of bright flowers and fruit festooned about their sides, but most of those intended for table use have a refreshing simplicity of line and color. More elaborate are the odd bits of glass, the marmalade

jars, comfit boxes and jam pots. These have little covers surmounted by an orange or a cluster of strawberries or a bunch of grapes, which serve to lift off the covers. Others are wreathed with flowers and have little nosegays for the cover lifters. Oddest of all are some water bottles of white Venetian glass, on the bottoms of which are baskets of flowers or fruit. One has a high-handled French basket filled with roses, forget-me-nots and narcissus, a few petals of the flowers dropped carelessly on the basket handle. Another has a flat English gathering basket, heaped with autumn fruits. Quaintest of all these effects is a bottle in which the water surrounds a tropical bird, perched on the branch of a flower shrub. There are cologne bottles of the glass, with clusters of fruit or flowers topping the covers. One of these is of white glass, with bold bands of sapphire blue about the upper part, wavy lines of blue at the bottom and a bunch of asters on the cover. An odd centerpiece is a large drinking cup of bluish glass, with rim of turquoise blue and the same shade introduced about the base.

Candy boxes of Japanese cloisonné and enamel are another novelty. These are beautifully wrought with Japanese designs of flowers, fruit or landscapes. One small square box shows a temple, with half a dozen figures on the steps. Trees are seen at the side, there is a garden and a fence. Noting the detail of the figures, and the vista of the garden fence, it is surprising to realize that the box is no more than four inches square. There is one round box, with delicate-hued flowers on a pale green background and over the whole a silvery mist.

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The Date Palm and the Food It Furnishes

Dates have come to be, in most countries, quite a common article of food, although in many places they are considered as merely an accessory or accompaniment of the usual foods and have not been accepted as regular members of the dietary. In other lands, they form an important main food of the people.

The palm tree has been known for many centuries, and the palm mentioned so often in the Bible is said to be the date palm. An early reference to it is when Moses was leading the children of Israel out of the wilderness: "And they came to Elim, where were twelve wells of water, and three score and ten palm trees: and they encamped there by the waters," as we read in Exodus xv, 27. Later on, Jericho is described as the city of palms.

Many who may not have seen the tree itself are familiar with it in pictures and know how attractive it is to look upon, how graceful its leaves are against the sky, and what a picturesque touch even one date palm gives to a stretch of desert; while a cluster of them, at an oasis, is a still more beautiful sight, especially with a caravan silhouetted on the horizon. And a modern date orchard is another exceedingly interesting sight. Sometimes the date palm grows to quite a height, 40 or 50 feet; but in a date orchard, in the United States at least, 15 feet is considered a good height. As one looks at the curious stalk of the tree, one feels that it would be fairly easy to climb and, if so, a date orchard must be a popular place with a small boy.

Northern Africa, some of the southwestern parts of Asia, and certain districts of India are said to be the native lands of the date palm, and dates are among the chief articles of food in Egypt and other Mediterranean countries of Africa, also of people living in Persia and Arabia. Moreover, the raising or growing and exportation of dates is one of the chief industries of these places. Travelers over the deserts usually take with them, as food, solid cakes of dates, which have been pounded and kneaded together until they are so compact and hard that a hatchet is needed to break off pieces to eat.

The stones and leaves or leaf stalks

are both used; the former being ground until an oil can be extracted from them, while the latter are used for basketry, the manufacture of bags, mats and other such things. The wood of the palm tree is used for building purposes, also for walking sticks.

Dates are now grown in some sections of the United States quite successfully, particularly in California. In fact, it is reported that, out of the more than 500 named varieties of date palms, some 220 have been tested at government experimental gardens and by others interested. The tree is hardy and grows in many varieties of soil, though it requires plenty of water. One interesting fact that California date growers point out is that many vegetable, or short season, crops may be grown between the rows of trees in a date orchard. Such vegetables must, however, be of the low-growing kind, such as onions, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, etc.; tall-growing vegetables, such as pole beans, for instance, would take away too much sunshine and air from the trees. Also, this space between the rows of palms should not be used for grapes, because the palms need watering when the grapes do not; neither should alfalfa be grown here.

An interesting date-growing community is to be found in the Coachella Valley, in Riverside County, California, and its high school is known as "the California high school with the date-palm setting." The schoolhouse, which is used as a community center, is surrounded by 10 acres of land which is to be cared for according to most up-to-date methods. The date palms, supplied by the United States Government, are what have given the name to the school.

Some palms yield as much as 400 pounds of fruit annually. One cluster often weighs 20 or 25 pounds. Among the varieties of dates which have been tried out in this country are the Deglet Noor, Saidy, Tazizaoth, Theory, Ittema, Kenta, Thenakher, Maktum, Khadrawi, Aecherasi and Khostawi, the last four being known as choice varieties from the Persian Gulf.

Those interested in growing dates in the United States prophesy that they will soon become much more commonly used as a food. Already

dates are finding the way to the table, not merely as a pleasing dessert adjunct, like the nuts and raisins, but in numerous other guises. Date bread, that is, bread with dates chopped up in it, is delicious; so is date cake. Dates, stuffed with cream cheese, are delicious served with lettuce or romaine as salad; sometimes they are cut into slices, sometimes left whole. Dates cut into small pieces and mixed with chopped nuts, sliced bananas and possibly sections of grapefruit, also make a delicious salad; in fact, there are many combinations with which dates blend pleasantly. Various puddings may be made with dates and they, too, are delicious. Here is a recipe for one, which a college girl recommends highly.

Date Soufflé.—The ingredients are: the whites of 5 eggs, ½ level teaspoon of cream of tartar, ¼ cup of sugar, 1 package of dates, cut into small pieces. Beat the whites of eggs until stiff, add the cream of tartar and continue beating until dry; then add the sugar and dates and pour into a buttered baking dish. Dredge the top with sugar. Set the baking dish into a larger basin, in the bottom of which several pieces of paper have been laid, and pour a little boiling water into the basin. Put the whole thing into a slow oven and bake about 20 or 25 minutes. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened with a little powdered sugar and flavored with vanilla.

An English Date Pudding.—The ingredients for this include: ¼ pound of dates, stoned and chopped, 2 ounces of sugar, 2 ounces of bread crumbs, 2 ounces of flour, 3 ounces of suet, 1 egg, ¼ teaspoon of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon mixed spices (cinnamon and cloves), 1 tablespoon of molasses, ¼ teaspoon of salt, and a little milk. Mix the bread crumbs, flour, sugar, baking powder, salt and spices together; stir in the chopped dates and the finely chopped suet, and then, making a sort of well in the center, pour in the egg, beaten until very light, the molasses, which has been slightly warmed, and just enough milk to make a soft batter. Turn this into a well-greased mold and steam for 2 hours. Serve hot with lemon, or any preferred sauce.

BOSTON TEACHERS' PAY ADJUSTMENTS

Following Changes Proposed and Certification of Bill by City and School Officials, Salary Funds Will Be Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Certification by the Mayor, the City Council and the School Committee of the Teachers' Salary Bill passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, is necessary before the funds are rendered available. This action is merely formal, however, and is expected to be in time for the new yearly schedule. As stated at a hearing before the Committee on Education on Feb. 27, by the chairman of the School Committee, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, several readjustments in the schedule as presented by the School Committee, will be necessary to make it entirely satisfactory to the teachers, and these adjustments would be made.

Chief of these adjustments, in the opinion of the teachers generally, would give the high school teachers a double increment and place them in line with the men, an advance step in harmony with the tendency of the times which gives equal recognition in all professions and trades. This was the thing for which the high school teachers petitioned and upon which they are now bringing all the pressure they can to secure. On the tentative schedule, as submitted by the School Committee, the high school teachers are given more money than they would receive on their own petition, but it swings them out of line, and this many regard as of more importance than the slight advance in money that they would receive.

The teachers generally are united in support of this measure as on three different occasions the high school teachers have stood aside to give the right of way to teachers whom they believed in greater need of increases than themselves. Last autumn, believing that the increased cost of all things necessitated higher salaries for all, the high school teachers refrained from offering a separate bill for themselves in the Legislature in order that there might be introduced a bill giving increases to all employees of the school department. At that time they asked the Boston Teachers' Club for its cooperation in a general plan of increases and that work was taken up by all the women teachers' clubs as a manifestly just arrangement and the work of the School Committee was based on that plan.

Instead of complying with the request of the high school teachers, the School Committee, in making up the tentative schedule, brought all teachers under a general plan of advancement which in its effect on the high school teachers gives them slightly more money but serves to break up the work in the direction of equal recognition.

The teachers express confidence in the intention of the School Committee to make the adjustments in accordance with justice and the progressive methods of the hour.

KHAKI LEAGUE OF MONTREAL'S WORK

Looks After Returned Soldier From Moment He Arrives —The Khaki Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—The work of the Khaki League of Montreal for returned soldiers has been so successful as to attract the attention of public-spirited Americans who are planning for the time when the United States will face the problem of receiving and distributing large numbers of discharged men.

The work of the league begins at the railway station, when the men arrive from the discharge depot at Quebec. Business and professional men, who have given up from one evening to several a week to this work, meet them, in some cases waiting from early evening toward morning on a Canadian winter night for delayed trains. Boy scouts, too, are on hand, one to relieve each man of his baggage as he steps from the car. Refreshments are waiting in the station. Cheques are cashed, up to \$50. The men motor to barracks, where they submit their papers and are granted ten days' leave.

Free from restraint, after months and in most cases years of army discipline, and with money in their pockets, the men step into the streets of the largest city in Canada. But the reception committee has not gone. It is waiting, there on the sidewalk. And now diplomacy begins. Has this man any place in particular to go? If his home is not in Montreal, probably not. But he thinks he will look over the city. All right, but has he ever seen the Khaki Club? Very decent place, that. Suppose he looks at that first? Now, there are not occasions for prearrangements. These men are fresh from battle scenes, and they are free agents for the first time in months. Yet, because the members of the reception committee are men of understanding, the soldier, in nine cases out of ten, consents to look at the Club. Beside his newly-met companion, with whom by this time he is beginning to be on excellent terms, having heard from him no cant, he is driven through Dorchester street to an old, rather dilapidated looking mansion, set in the middle of broad, shady grounds, surrounded by an old-fashioned high wall.

Within, passing through a hall, he comes to a counter which looks very like a hotel desk, and behind it an office. He is greeted by a quiet, efficient woman, with the face of a

mother, who asks him to register and to leave his money in the safe and take a receipt for it. Seeing other men in khaki, with one or more gold stripes on their left sleeves, like his own, each stripe representing a wound; and hearing them address the woman behind the counter as "Mother," he does what is asked, and then is ushered by the committeewoman into a spacious living room.

There, in the midst of a group of uniformed men sitting before a blazing hearth, he sees perhaps a man of whom he had lost sight in battle or had left in a hospital. They exchange greetings; he sits down and joins in the talk.

Presently there are yawns, and the men gradually drift off to bed. Yes, they are staying here. He learns that he is welcome to remain 10 days, with out charge; that often opportunities for work come to the guests; that he may, if he likes, go to the Military Hospitals Commission or, as it is now, the Soldiers Reestablishment Commission, and there, for six months, study a new trade or perfect himself in his old one, while his family is still being taken care of. He decides to stay.

Later, one day, if he is disabled and happens to be dexterous of finger, he may go to the league building in St. Catherine Street, and in the workshop fashion and paint toys, under the instruction of young women artists who give their services for this work; and the toys he makes will be sold in the Superfund Shop maintained in the building. If he is musical, he may play in the orchestra in the refreshment room, where volunteer waitresses serve the matinee-goers and shoppers.

And whether he merely stays his leave at the club, or takes up a trade, or busies himself in the workshop, or secures work outside, or goes away to his home in the West, he has used this transition time in such a way as to prepare him to resume his place in civilian life and adjust himself to its conditions.

FAIR FLOUR SUPPLY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Following a conference with the county food administrators Thursday, Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, sent a telegram to the National Food Administration announcing that there is enough flour in Massachusetts at present to last until the next harvest if it is equitably distributed and not hoarded. The listing of household supplies of 30 pounds of wheat flour or more, which is to be completed by May 4 is to see that there is no innocent hoarding by householders who do not realize the need for sparing use of wheat flour so that the soldiers in Europe may have enough, he said. Householders are expected to secure the cards for the flour census and are advised by officials to communicate with county food administrators, as the method of the listing differs in each county.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau
EDMONTON, Alta.—Ninety per cent of the disabled veterans taking the commercial course in the Edmonton vocational training school have qualified for government positions. This is a record which no similar school in Canada has reached. Last year the market gardening class in the same school swept the prize list at the local exhibition. Many instances are shown where men who have been incapacitated for their former occupations, by careful training have been reestablished in paying positions along other lines. The farmer has become a bank clerk; the stationary engineer is now a Police Court reporter; the plumber is an express clerk; the plumber a proficient accountant; the laborer a railroad clerk, and many men without any particular vocation have been trained as competent stenographers. The school has at the present time an attendance of about 75, the majority of whom have entered during the last two and three months. The training also includes a course in salesmanship and in handicrafts, the former qualifying a man for market gardening, and the latter for carpentry.

POWER RESOURCES TO BE POOLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—In order to supply munition works and essential industries with sufficient electrical energy, the power resources of Ontario are to be pooled so that it may be distributed, without regard to existing contracts, among those engaged in the most vital work. Steam plants, too, are to be used wherever existing, and power rates generally are to be revised to absorb the extra cost of production. Munition plants and other industries working on government orders have been greatly hampered by lack of power, but this policy, which was announced by Sir Henry Drayton at a conference in this city called to discuss the situation, will compel producing power companies, at the bidding of the government, to share to industries needing it most, whether they have been hitherto customers or not.

GOATS FOR VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Mexican Consul-General to Canada, Eduardo Soriano Bravo, who is stationed in Vancouver, is making progress in a proposition he has laid before the city to supply the residents with 1000 goats at \$5 each. The goats are to assist in conservation of waste lands. They will subsist on the herbage on the vacant lots, and will supply food and milk. The City Council has approved the scheme, the Board of Trade has followed suit, and citizens are forming goat clubs.

KANSAS WOMEN TO DO WORK ON FARMS

Delegates to Federated Club Meeting Vote to Tender the Service of Entire Membership in Aid of War Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas club women, at the annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Salina, voted unanimously for themselves and their daughters to go to the farms of Kansas this summer and help win the war by aiding in increased crop production. Several hundred women, representing 600 clubs in the State, pledged themselves to offer their services and the services of their daughters and those of the members of their clubs, and the daughters of members, to the farm women, that additional time may be provided for the summer months.

It has been estimated that a farmer must give an hour night and morning for the chores about an ordinary farm. This includes milking the cows, feeding chickens and pigs, seeing that water is in the tanks, and attending the farm garden. Ordinarily the city woman could not do any of these things successfully, but the farm women are accustomed to much of the work and could easily take it up. The plan of the club women is that the women from the cities go to the farms and take over the household duties. They are experienced in housekeeping and cooking, and with a little practice in providing food for farm workers would soon be thoroughly capable of handling all the ordinary home work. The women of the farms could then milk the cows and do all the chores that the men usually do.

In this way at least two hours a day would be saved for the men for the actual work in the field. Two hours a day means another day added to every week for cultivating and harvesting the crops. During the rush season this extra day means a great deal on every farm, as much important work in the handling of crops could be accomplished in that day.

GERMANY'S NEW ECONOMY OFFICE

Account Given in German Paper of Its Organization, Its Personnel and Its Main Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). —The Frankfurter Zeitung has published an account of the new Imperial Economy Office in Germany, its organization, its personnel, and its main tasks. The present war, it writes, will be followed by a desperate struggle of economic forces. It will depend on the strength and initiative of these forces and on the elasticity remaining to our whole economic system how soon we can retrieve the losses sustained by our national economy and be able to regain the world's markets. The preparations made to that end are usually described as transition economy. In Germany this was recognized in good time and the Imperial Commission for Transition Economy was formed, to whose proceedings little publicity has been given. In the main it has devoted itself to compiling statistics as to supplies of raw materials, to demonstrating the importance of those raw materials to our industries, and to the detailed examination of the problem of the distribution of cargo space. As the result of a reorganization of the Imperial offices the Commission for Transition Economy has been affiliated to the new Imperial Economy office, and transition economy matters are now dealt with in the commercial policy department of this new office. The objects aimed at could not be achieved were this department to show a bureaucratic bias, and it is a matter for satisfaction that due regard has been paid in this new organization to the necessity of placing this office in close touch with industrial life.

In addition to the officials in this department, many able men have offered their services in an honorary capacity, and these are to preside over special committees whose members include many practical men. From the sub-committees which are in the closest possible touch with economic matters the Imperial Economy Office expects valuable results, and they ought to be welded into a permanent institution. The Imperial Commissioner for Transition Economy had formed a large advisory council with the title, "Transition Economy Parliament," with nearly 400 members from all the German Federal States, and 100 of these have been transferred to the special committee of the new Imperial Economy Office, which does not intend to summon a meeting of this council, although this is advocated in some quarters, since it can see no practical advantage in protracted and largely theoretical debates. Besides the honorary co-workers mentioned above, the Imperial Economy Office is availing itself of the services of other professional men who are not officials in the ordinary sense of the word and can be changed as occasion arises. The Imperial Economy Office hopes in this way to avoid the charge of bigoted conservatism and narrowness and to keep fresh and vigorous the connection between the Central authorities and practical life.

A demand has been made for the immediate publication of a transition economy program. The heads of the Imperial Economy Office, however, regard any such fixed program as an idle dream and a concession to red tape methods. No one can tell when

and how the war will finish, what quantities of raw materials will be available for us after the war, or how raw materials which may be imported are to be distributed. It is impossible to foretell whether we shall have to rely mainly on our home production after the war. Before the conditions of peace are known, it is impossible to draw up any fixed program, and we can only insure that the practical work of transition economy may begin on the arrival of peace.

The competent authorities, owing to their experiences during the war, are frightened of over-organization, and if possible trade and industry will have a free hand in initiative. Any necessary government compulsion can be exercised by existing organizations which have at their disposal an experienced staff. The error must not again be committed of having to pay for the training of new organizations. Care is to be taken that in these economic offices, as the war companies will eventually be termed, ample representation is secured to trade, industry and agriculture, and the absorption of these war offices by the Imperial Economy Office is a guarantee that their existence will not be unduly prolonged. In the matter of distribution of raw materials close cooperation is already assured by the convening of so far as is necessary trade and industry are free to organize themselves, since the new office will endeavor to be ready for eventualities and will not create new organizations.

Many demands have been made for a distribution of cargo-space, not with any idea of allotting to each branch of industry a definite amount of space, but by placing all the cargo-space at the disposal of a central department, to insure that it shall be devoted to the promotion of German interests on the voyage to Europe. The leading authorities are of opinion that imports will have to be regulated for a time, and they recommend that imported goods should be entered on a list in the order in which they are most urgently required, and exported goods on a similar list, but in the order in which they are least urgently required. In the matter of raw materials efforts will be made to increase our independence of foreign countries. For example, a large proportion of our cotton imports might be replaced by home-grown fibrous material, and thanks to the excellent results of our technical experiments we have been able to render ourselves largely independent of foreign cotton. Lastly, the Imperial Economy Office must devote its attention to the serious question of demobilization.

MEATLESS DAYS FOR JAMAICANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Another step has been taken to withstand war food shortage. After conferring with leading planters, stock raisers and butchers, the Governor has decided to issue orders by proclamation that there shall be two days weekly which must be meatless. The days selected will probably be Wednesday and Friday. The selling price of beef has been made 75¢ (15 cents) per pound instead of 60¢ (12 cents) as hitherto for ordinary cuts. The Imperial Jamaica Association has entered the field among workers for a larger production of foodstuffs locally, and has organized an elaborate program of meetings to speed up the work.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Committees for Radcliffe Class Day, June 14, have been chosen and are as follows: Miss Katherine Ham '18 of Cambridge, chairman of the Class Day Committee, assisted by Miss Alice Graham '18 of East Boston, Miss Anne Geddes '18 of Somerville, and Miss Margaret Shortall '18 of Chicago, Ill. The invitation committee includes Miss Eleanor Lee '18 of Jamaica Plain, chairman; Miss Gladys Bolton '18 of Roxbury, Miss Frances Holmes '18 of Lynn, and Miss Laura Robinson '18 of Arlington Heights, Mass. The baccalaureate committee is composed of Misses Dorothy Fuller '18 of Watertown, chairman; Beatrice Jones '18 of Cambridge, Marion Chutter '18 of Swanton, Vt., and Margaret Ripley '18 of Watertown, Mass. The marshal's aids are Misses Amy Holland '18 of Fitchburg, Mass., and Dorothy K. Marsh '18 of New York City.

Professor Forbes, instructor in social ethics at Harvard and Radcliffe, has been called to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the housing problem there in a special form of war work. Professor Foerster will carry on his courses. Members of the class of 1920 have received their new class pins and rings. The Cambridge Latin School Graduates Club will give a social Saturday night in the living room of Agassiz House.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Today is the last day of the Liberty Loan campaign at Simmons College. The total amount of the contributions is \$714,457. The aim of the students is to raise \$800 of this loan to add to the \$1200 of the first two loans already held by them. Miss Marion A. Fitch is in charge of the campaign. Miss Mary Wiggin of the Consumers League is to address the students as a guest of the Social and Civic Club on "War Work of the League" this afternoon. At a class meeting of the juniors Thursday it was voted to give to the Liberty Loan campaign. Miss Katharine Rock has been chosen chairman of the junior-senior picnic, Thursday night the seniors serenaded the juniors at the dormitories with songs and lanterns. Miss Louise Beckwith led the seniors, and Miss Dorothy McKissick, the juniors.

STRIKES IN WAR WORK PROTESTED

United States Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire Takes Issue With His Colleague on Provision in War Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—The right of workers in war industries to strike is discussed in a statement by United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of this State to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Gallinger and his colleague, Henry F. Hollis, have taken opposite viewpoints on this question. A provision in the bill for the protection of war industries allowed workers to strike, and the Senate voted against this provision.

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, has been quoted as saying that a proposed law to prohibit strikes and lockouts in plants engaged in war work is "deviltry and folly, and would cause great resentment."

"Mr. Gompers went to the extreme extent of saying," said Senator Gallinger, "that if certain matters were not put in the law, he would refuse to obey the law, a declaration that Mr. Gompers has made on several occasions, and to which some of us take very decided objections. I have no sympathy for certain legislation of the last Congress, which exempted labor unions from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, a provision that made it a criminal offense for men not members of labor unions to do certain things, while labor unions were exempted if they committed the same acts. "This kind of legislation does not appeal to me and I feel sure it does not appeal to fair-minded men generally. I also believe in submitting labor troubles to arbitration, thus settling them peacefully and fairly."

The Senior Senator said that 25 years ago he was chairman of a special senatorial committee which investigated labor conditions and the Homestead strike. The first six findings of the committee, unanimously agreed to by representatives of all political parties were:

1. Rights of employers and workmen are equal and persons and property should be jealously guarded and protected.
2. Employers have an undoubted right, provided they fulfill their agreements, to employ and dismiss men at pleasure.
3. Workmen can legally organize

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for mutual protection and improvement.

4. When dissatisfied with the wages paid or the hours of labor they should attempt to arbitrate their differences with a view to an amicable settlement.

5. Failing to do this, the workmen have a right to discontinue work either singly or in a body.

6. Having discontinued work, they have no right, legal or moral, to undertake by force or intimidation to keep others from taking their places or to attempt to occupy, injure or destroy the property of their employers. "Having held to these views for 25 years," continued Dr. Gallinger, "I still entertain them. I think that when we are at war, it is a very unfortunate time for laboring men to strike for any purpose that can possibly be avoided."

I. W. W. ORGANIZER HELD Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—W. V. Burke, an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, has been brought to Cheyenne from Greybull, Wyo., to face trial for sedition, following his arrest in that city, where he was attempting to organize the oil field workers. He carried a letter from W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., commissioning him to work in this State.

OAHU CLUB CLOSES ITS BAR By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Pacific Club on April 5 closed its bar in view of the presidential executive order making the island of Oahu dry on April 10. The liquor in stock was auctioned and the proceeds, \$1600, given to the Red Cross.

April Sale of Spring Furs Introducing the newest creations Capes, Coatees, Sleeveless Jaquettes, Stoles and Animal Effects Hudson Bay Sables, Kolinsky, Scotch Moles, Natural and Dyed Squirrels, Hudson Seals Foxes in Taupe, Porel, Grey Genuine Silver and Blue Foxes

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WIRICK'S Glove and Hosiery Shop 35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan CLOVES for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN HOSIERY IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS All kid gloves bought here repaired free. Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

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GEORGIA CAMPAIGN FOR SENATORSHIP

T. W. Hardwick and W. J. Harris Speak on Same Day—Col. Dean Charges Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—When Thomas W. Hardwick, junior Senator for this State, opened his campaign for reelection to the United States Senate at Carrollton, Carroll County recently, with an address to approximately 700 people, he pictured himself as a "martyr to duty's cause," and assailed newspapers of the State who have accused him of disloyalty.

At the close of Mr. Hardwick's speech, Col. H. H. Dean of Gainesville, Ga., who is being urged to oppose Senator Hardwick and who issued a challenge to him, which had been refused, for joint debate, spoke to approximately 1500 hearers on the town square.

On the same day, William J. Harris, a pro-Administration candidate against Senator Hardwick, opened his campaign at Waycross, Ga., and declared that the allied world was now looking to Georgia for correction of its disloyal record acquired through Mr. Hardwick.

URGED TO USE IDLE LAND By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Efforts are being made by the county agents of the Federal Food Administration to have all idle lands in the territory planted to rice and taro.

Victor Records
Vast stock. First floor salesrooms. Glad to play selections over. Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered. 37 sound proof demonstrating rooms. No waiting.
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owing for corn is still advanced.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

RESERVE BOARD
URGES THRIFT

Banks Advised to Restrict Credit Where Enterprises Not Essential to Prosecution of War and to Invest in Liberty Bonds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The statement by the United States Federal Reserve Board advising banks how they might curtail unnecessary credits was called forth by numerous inquiries from banks as to how they could comply with Secretary McAdoo's request that they set aside each week 1 per cent of resources for investment in certificates of indebtedness. The board says in part:

"If war requirements are to be financed without undue expansion of banking credits, not only must there be some reduction of existing credits, but there will have to be applied a rigid check on further expansion of credit in directions not clearly essential for prosecution of the war, and necessary comfort of the people. It is no more possible to superimpose on pre-war credits the immense volume of additional credit required by the Government for war purposes than to superimpose on pre-war production of goods the immense volume of additional goods required to prosecute the war. Our problem is to convert less essential into more essential credit, and less essential to more essential production and distribution.

"As far as expenditures are financed by new securities they are scrutinized by the capital issues committee of the Federal Reserve Board; as trustees of individual banking credit, bankers are charged with the duty of studying and understanding the program, that each may educate his borrowers and community to the necessity of saving credit as well as food and other materials, and thereby conserving credit of his bank for the use of the Government as far as practicable. Credit conservation is necessary not only for government financing, but for protection and preservation of the banks themselves, since undue expansion of bank credits leads inevitably to unsound economic conditions.

"It is not the purpose to propose specific ways in which credit should be conserved, or unnecessary expenditures curtailed; each banker must determine for himself. The board can only discuss the subject in general terms, with emphasis on the necessity that while credit conservation should be undertaken promptly, it should be carried out gradually, with reasonable discretion and the least possible embarrassment to individuals and industries. Proper education of borrowers and customers will accomplish far more than abrupt discrimination or pressure.

"In the absence of any official classification of more and less essential enterprises, it will be necessary for each banker in determining how he may do his share in conservation of credit to use his own judgment. There seems to be, however, two clearly defined groups of loans: Loans to facilitate production or distribution; loans for nonproductive or nondistributive purposes.

"Loans for nonproductive or nondistributive purposes are usually for nonessential purposes. The following are types: Loans for purchasing or carrying property, whether real estate or personal securities; for additions to or improvements of property not used in production or distribution; to states or municipalities for improvements.

"By inquiring the purpose for which each loan is required, and declining wherever practicable to grant loans of these classes, and gradually causing existing loans to be reduced or eliminated, bankers could conserve credit without causing hardship and give many persons an impetus to save, when saving is of vital importance. But discretion must be used in not forcing borrowers to reduce loans to the extent that is unreasonable or would cause avoidable hardship; much can be accomplished by sound advice and moral pressure.

"The three main groups of borrowers for productive or distributive purposes are farmers, manufacturers and merchants.

"Farmers are asked to produce more than ever before and loans for productive purposes are of vital importance. But loans which should be discouraged or declined are: for additional property, unless area under production is to be increased thereby; for any construction not necessary to productivity within the year; and for purchase of articles of comfort and luxury.

"In sections where farming profits have been large, endeavor should be made to induce farmers to apply a good portion to the reduction of long-standing loans or the financing of seasonal requirements, thereby conserving bank credit.

"Manufacturers making large profits should be urged to reduce or extinguish debts rather than increase capacity and output unless the industry is clearly necessary to the prosecution of the war. All manufacturers should be urged to carry as small inventories as practicable; to eliminate from their products elements which add to cost but not to intrinsic value and serviceability, or are simply for fashion or appearance; and to avoid as far as practicable introducing new styles during the war.

"Manufacturers whose product is not clearly required for the prosecution of the war, or to maintain the health and efficiency of civilian population, should be urged to adapt at least part of their plants to the manufacture of articles clearly so required. Bankers would do well to scrutinize carefully credits of those engaged in

industries not clearly essential, since such industries are likely to be the first to suffer interruption from transportation, fuel or power embargoes.

"Almost the same suggestions apply to distribution of goods by merchants, namely, reduction of stock carried, reduction of articles of mere fashion or luxury and substitution of plainer and more serviceable articles and avoidance of new styles.

"The board urges that every banker assist to the best of his ability:

"(a) By studying and understanding the economic necessity for conservation of credit.

"(b) By careful analysis of each loan in his institution to ascertain those which are least essential to the prosecution of the war.

"(c) By applying to each application for a new loan the test, 'Is it necessary for prosecution of the war or the good of our civilian population?'

"(d) By discussion with other bankers as to methods of credit conservation it may be practicable to undertake.

"(e) By urging local trade organizations to study the subject and make definite recommendations for conservation of credit and conversion of less essential to more essential production and distribution.

"(f) By discussing the matter with his customers with a view of educating them to the necessity of keeping demands for credit at a minimum.

"(g) By exerting his influence on neighbors and the municipality to reduce expenditures for improvements to a minimum during the war. For promptness of every improvement not absolutely necessary should become a national policy.

"(h) By acting always with discretion and reasonableness.

"Merchants and manufacturers will readily understand that present saving is laying up for the future an important reserve purchasing power during whatever period of readjustment may follow the war; and it must be apparent to every banker that the larger the savings his customers make, the larger the deposits such savings will inevitably create.

"It is hoped that federal reserve banks will make themselves leaders in this campaign by organizing committees of bankers, merchants and manufacturers so that results may be reached by mutual understanding and united effort rather than hard and fast rules. Each industry must be taken upon its own merits and proper treatment involves in a great many cases a redirection of industries and redistribution of labor."

REAL ESTATE

Clifford H. Wilmarth has purchased from Augustus P. Loring, executor, the four-story brick residence property at 234 Newbury Street, Back Bay. There is a land area of 2464 square feet valued at \$9800, included in the assessment of \$19,500.

Charles M. Baker et al., trustees have taken title to the 4-story brick and frame mercantile building at 123 and 125 Merrimack Street. There are 1332 square feet of land, extending through to 20 Lancaster Street, West End. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$15,500, of which \$13,000 applies on the land. Deed was conveyed by William N. Ambler.

John J. McDonald has bought the 3½-story brick dwelling house property at 29 Gorton Street, South End, owned by the Dennis Ryan estate. It is taxed on a valuation of \$3500, including \$1100 carried on 1080 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Roxbury have gone to record today confirming the sale of an improved property at 1464 and 1466 Tremont Street, Roxbury, consisting of two 3-story octagon front brick houses and 5248 square feet of land. The total taxed valuation is \$17,100, and the land carries \$7100 of the amount. Mollie Saklad was the buyer and Harold K. Blackman conveyed the deed.

An interest in a Dorchester parcel belonging to the Isabella Lockhart estate, and consisting of a 3½-story octagon front brick house at 2 Hewlin Street and a land area of 3278 square feet, taxed on a value of \$1800, with an entire assessment of \$6800, has been bought by Florence I. Plummer.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, were compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO APRIL 25
1918 \$4,876,000 1913 45,433,000
1917 55,390,000 1912 54,020,000
1916 54,447,000 1911 44,444,000
1915 41,485,000 1910 48,297,000
1914 46,383,000

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Fish prices continue high today with a small amount received at the Fish Pier. The arrivals of ground fish this morning were: Schooners Patriot 20,000 pounds, Grace Otis 11,000 and Olivia Sears with only 1100 pounds of cod. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are: Steak cod \$9.66@10.33, market cod \$6, haddock \$8.50 and steak pollock from \$5.80@7.33.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters, landed about 60,000 pounds of fresh fish consisting mostly of cod. The schooners Blanche F. Irving and Adeline sailed south for mackerel fishing this morning and the schooners Adeline and Bay State for haddock fishing. The Somerville has shifted to halibut fishery. Capt. Charles Young has charge of the Bay State Fishing Company's plant in this city from now on.

FINANCIAL AID
FOR RAILROADS

As Government Is in Charge of Operations, Brokers Expect It to Maintain Efficiency—Maturities and Capital Needs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has been more interest shown in the affairs of the railroads during the last few days than at any time since the Government assumed control and operation of the carriers. The subject most discussed, is that of the contracts between the roads and the Government, while the question of new financing has also been given considerable attention. There are several railroad obligations maturing during the next few months and, although Director-General McAdoo has not yet made it plain just what the attitude of the Government will be toward advancing funds for the purpose, the general inference is that the Washington officials will come to the aid of the roads needing funds for refunding purposes at least.

Aside from the maturing securities, however, many of the large railroad companies are in need of considerable amounts of fresh capital; and it is not necessary to point out that it would be extremely difficult for any of the roads to raise such funds through private banking channels. Bankers are wide awake to the situation in this respect and have been extremely reluctant to undertake railroad financing for the present, at least.

The New York Central has \$10,000,000 of notes maturing May 1 and the Michigan Central \$8,000,000 on May 15, and the requirements of the entire New York Central system between now and Nov. 1 next are said to be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000. The Pennsylvania also is said to be in need of an amount of, at least, the proportions mentioned for the New York Central. As the Government is now in charge of operations of the railroads, bankers assert that it is the Director-General's duty to arrange the necessary funds to provide for their requirements in order that a high standard of efficiency may be maintained in all departments.

Officials of the New York Central have been in Washington several times during the last few weeks and have discussed the financing of the road with administration officials, and it is regarded as likely that in the near future an announcement will be made of the conclusion of negotiations for funding the maturities referred to above. The belief most general is that this financing will take a form somewhat similar to that extended to the New Haven, which was a one-year loan at 6 per cent interest.

Thus far, the contracts between the individual roads and the Government have not been signed, but work is progressing and it is thought likely that the final draft of the plan will be ready for ratification by stockholders at an early date. Some dissatisfaction is expressed over the bargain that the Government officials are endeavoring to make with railroad officials, and the thought is being entertained that there may be some drastic revisions in the original plan when the document assumes its final form. The argument is advanced that if the Government is too exacting in its action toward the carriers, much of the good that has been accomplished thus far will be overcome and the greater degree of confidence that has been brought about in affairs of the carriers will have been destroyed.

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS EARNINGS

BOSTON, Mass.—The combined net earnings available for dividends of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for March were \$420,454, an increase of \$66,230, or 15.75 per cent, compared with the corresponding month last year.

Net earnings for March and the three months ended March 31 compare:

	Gas	Miscel	Total
March—	\$88,344	\$32,110	\$120,454
1918	124,855	23,367	148,222
1917	159,747	136,252	295,999
1916	157,125	121,965	279,090
1915	134,520	97,287	231,807
Three months—	\$351,702	\$712,042	\$1,063,744
1918	459,200	590,542	1,049,742
1917	486,711	393,994	880,705
1916	480,034	395,425	875,459
1915	451,942	390,439	842,381

BUTTE & SUPERIOR'S YEAR

BOSTON, Mass.—The total net income of the Butte & Superior Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, was \$2,450,686, equivalent to \$8.44 a share, compared with \$8.873, 44¢ for the year 1916.

The income account compares:

	1917	1916
Sales zinc and lead	\$7,817,674	\$14,025,321
Low freight	1,191,237	1,485,770
Total	\$6,626,437	\$12,539,551

GREAT LAKES TRANSPORT BUILT

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—The first Great Lakes transport built under government supervision for service on the Atlantic Ocean, has been launched here. Miss Eleanor Wolter, daughter of one of the builders of the vessel, christened the transport the Sturgeon Baby. The vessel is 281 feet long with a beam of 42½ feet and a depth of 26 feet. It has been in the process of construction for over nine months.

TRADE BALANCE LARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The trade balance in favor of the United States since the European War began, to April 1, is \$9,167,000,000.

CONTROL EFFECTS
UPON ROCK ISLAND

Company Will Receive About \$5 a Share Under Government, but Road Has Earned \$17

BOSTON, Mass.—It is considered unfortunate for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road that the government control bill is now in operation. Under the terms of the government control, the company will receive approximately \$5 per share, its average earnings for the three years ending June 30, 1917, being equivalent to that sum.

In the year ended Dec. 31 last, after allowing for the dividends on the first and second preferred, the balance left was equivalent to \$7.40 on the outstanding common stock, as compared with \$10.75 in the preceding year. Thus in the last two years Rock Island has earned a balance of more than \$17 a share for the common, none of which has been paid to stockholders, the entire balance being retained as a working surplus.

Last year's showing was especially pleasing in view of the abnormal conditions under which the road operated. Gross revenues established a new high mark with \$89,608,722, an increase of \$3,718,992 over that of 1916. While gross revenues were increasing the above amount, operating expenses gained \$10,954,387, or in other words while operating revenues increased 10.8 per cent, operating expense increased 19.9 per cent. This unusually heavy increase is largely accounted for by an approximate increase in cost of material and fuel, supplemented by increases in wages under the terms of the Adamson law. This last item being more than \$4,000,000.

Fixed charges have been greatly curtailed, due to the fact that more than \$30,000,000 of the stockholders' cash has been used to pay off collateral loans and maturing obligations instead of refunding them by the sale of new securities, a step undertaken by few roads of the country.

The industrial department of the company to attract new business in the nature of industrial enterprises is bearing fruit rapidly. More than 100 new concerns have been located along the company's lines from which it is estimated that approximately 30,000 more carloads of freight will be available from these new industries drawn to the company's territory.

FAIR PRICE LIST

BOSTON, Mass.—The Fair Food Prices for the consumer, issued today by the Massachusetts Food Administration, follow. The first figures represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those following are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Sugar—Granulated in blk, retailer pays 7.70 per lb, consumer should pay 9@9½¢ per lb; granulated in pkg, 8.10 per lb, 9@10¢ per lb. Flour—Entire wheat, \$11.12 to 12.35 per bbl, 7½¢ @ 8½¢ per lb; rye, \$11.85 to 13.40 per bbl, 8@9½¢ per lb; potato in blk, 13½¢ @ 14½¢ per lb, 16@18¢ per lb; potato in pkg, 16@17½¢ per lbs, 18@22¢ per lb; barley in blk, \$13.25@14.20 per bbl, 8@9½¢ per lb. Corn—Starch 1½¢ @ 1½½¢ (full weight) 7½¢ @ 8¢ per lb, 10@12¢ per pkg. Corn meal, yellow, 5.50@6.50 per 100 lbs, 6½¢ @ 8½¢ per lb. Rolled Oats—In bulk, \$5.00@6 per 90 lbs, 7½¢ @ 9¢ per lb, in 20 c. pkg, \$3.40@3.65 per 3 doz cs, 11@13¢ per pkg. Cut oatmeal in bulk, \$6@6.60 per 100 lbs, 7½¢ @ 9¢ per lb; hominy in bulk, \$6@6.50 per 100 lbs, 7½¢ @ 9¢ per lb. Rice—Fancy head Honduras in bulk, \$9.25@10.50 per 100 lbs, 12@14¢ per lb; Blue Rose in bulk, \$9@9.50 per 100 lbs, 11@13¢ per lb; broken rice, \$7.25@8.25 per 100 lbs, 10@11¢ per lb. Potatoes, \$1.35@2 per 100 lbs, 2½¢ @ 3¢ per lb, \$1.85@2 per 100 lbs, 3¢ @ 40¢ per peck.

Prunes—40-50, retailer pays 13@15¢ per lb, consumer should pay 17@19¢ per lb; 70-80, 9½¢ @ 11¢ per lb, 11@13¢ per lb; 60-100, 8½¢ @ 9½¢ per lb, 10-12¢ per lb.

Seeded Raisins—Fancy, retailer pays 11@12¢ per 15-oz pkg, consumer should pay 13@15¢ per pkg. Seedless Raisins—California, retailer pays 12@13¢ per pkg, consumer should pay 13@18¢ per pkg.

Beans—California, retailer pays 14@15½¢ per lb, consumer should pay 18-20¢ per lb; Lima, 14½¢ @ 16¢ per lb, 18-20¢ per lb.

Canned Salmon—Alaska Pink, retailer pays \$2@2.15 per doz case, consumer should pay 20@22¢ per can; Fancy Red, \$2.75@2.95 per doz case, 25@30¢ per can.

Evaporated Milk—Tall, per pint, retailer pays \$5.50@5.60 per 4-doz case, consumer should pay 14@15¢ per pt. Condensed Milk—Per 14-oz can, retailer pays \$7.25@7.75 per 4-doz case, consumer should pay 18-20¢ per can.

Corn Syrup—1½-lb cans, retailer pays \$2.75 per 2-doz case, consumer should pay 14-16¢ per can. Corn Oil—Per qt, retailer pays \$6.95 per 1-doz case, consumer should pay 65@70¢ per qt; per pt, \$7.50 per 2-doz case, 35@38¢ per pt.

Lard Substitutes—Per 1-lb tin, retailer pays 28@28½¢ per tin, consumer should pay 32@35¢ per tin; per ½-lb tin, 42@43¢ per tin, 50@56¢ per tin.

Cottonseed Oil—Medium size, retailer pays 74¢ per tin, consumer should pay 80@90¢ per tin; small size, 37¢ per tin, 40-47¢ per tin.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$41,553,082	\$45,352,456
Balance	7,086,865	11,334,712
Total	\$48,639,947	\$56,687,168

The Boston subscribers' credit balance today is \$107,336.

GOVERNMENT CAR
ORDER IS NEAR

Negotiations Practically Complete for Building of 100,000 Freight Cars Costing \$300,000,000—Activity in Wheels

BOSTON, Mass.—After many weeks of negotiating between representatives of United States equipment companies and the director of railroad purchases, John Skelton Williams, it is expected orders will be definitely placed soon for 100,000 freight cars with a carrying capacity of from 30 to 55 tons each. Prices will average \$3000 a car, or \$300,000,000 for the whole.

This is a decided step toward alleviation of the trying railroad equipment needs, but it will not by almost half take care of the present shortage of between 250,000 and 300,000 cars. Before the war there were 2,500,000 freight cars in the United States, which were not more than enough to meet transportation demands of peace industries. The average term of use of a freight car is 15 years. This meant a depreciation of 7 per cent annually, or 175,000 cars. In other words, the railroads of this country to keep abreast of industrial demands of peace times alone, would have to build 175,000 cars per annum and there has been no appreciable amount of freight car construction in this country since 1906.

It was, therefore, obvious that when America entered the war and put her own requirements with those of the Allies on the railroads there remained but one climax—confusion and congestion all over the country.

The average price of a 30-ton freight car in pre-war times was about \$1050, on which equipment companies figured to make slightly less than 10 per cent, or \$100 per car. Under the government price they are to be allowed a profit of about 5 per cent on actual cost, or slightly under \$150 per \$3000 car. Costs of operation have increased 300 per cent with no corresponding pace in the advance of profits.

In the early negotiations it was hoped the officials in Washington would see the expediency of rushing freight-car construction to meet the constantly growing demands of fuel, food and munition shipments. A representative of one of the largest western car companies at the time discussions were opened, said that his plant was then in better condition to take on new business than it would be if delays in granting the orders occurred. Had he been given orders at that time to build ahead he would have been able within a few weeks to turn out between 300 and 400 cars a day. As it stands now, he will be at least three months attaining this output.

But with the definite "go ahead" finally given it is believed the first of this 100,000-car order will be on the rails not later than August with the completion of the total by Jan. 1, 1919.

Car-wheel builders are preparing, too, because, in addition to a large foreign business, this new order will call for 800,000 wheels.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
ABC Metals	8 1/2	8 3/4
Aetna Explos	8 1/2	8 3/4
Boston & Montana	6	9
Butte	56	61
Chilean	41	44
Calumet & Jer	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chester	120	123
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cop Copper	5 1/2	5 3/4
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 3/4
Dixie	10 1/2	10 3/4
Eureka	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Natl Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Goldfield Cons	3 1/2	3 3/4
Green Monster	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hill Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Jumbo	11	13
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	3
Magma Copper	3 1/2	3 3/4
Merritt	18	18 1/2
Midwest Oil	91	92
Midwest Refining	106	107
Nixon	17	17 1/2
Okla P & R	6 1/2	6 3/4
Okmulgee	7 1/2	7 3/4
Onondaga	13	15
Perkins	3 1/2	3 3/4
Penn K	5 1/2	5 3/4
Sagapita Ref	8 1/2	8 3/4
Squibb Oil	16	17 1/2
Standard Oil	16	17 1/2
Smith Motor	2 1/2	2 3/4
Steamship	5 1/2	5 3/4
Submarine Boat	15	15 1/2
Texas	8 1/2	8 3/4
Tuxpan	3 1/2	4
United Motors	25	25 1/2
Un Verde Cons	34	40
Victoria	4	4 1/2
Washington	4	4 1/2

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report for the year of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows \$1,005,353 net profit after all charges, including \$275,000 reserve for federal and state taxes. Dividends on the preferred stock were \$192,000 and on the common stock \$200,000. The profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31 last was \$1,561,634.

FLAXSEED ACREAGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen Harrington's report estimates the flaxseed acreage of North Dakota reduced by 25 per cent, and flaxseed acreage of Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana 10 per cent smaller than last year.

CARBON STEEL'S PROFITS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carbon Steel Company reports for the March quarter: Net earnings \$262,242; dividends, taxes, etc., \$234,856; surplus \$27,386.

CANADA'S COSTS
FOR EQUIPMENT

MONTREAL, Que.—The total expenditure of the Canadian Government for cars and locomotives will be \$32,965,515, with \$23,759,435 for car construction alone.

In addition to 6400 cars ordered from Canadian car builders recently, the Government has orders from American manufacturers 1731 cars, including tanks, refrigerators, side and center dump cars and passenger cars. Some additional orders for cars and motive power are likely to be placed in the near future.

Canadian car builders will require about 80,000 tons of steel bars, shapes and plates, and 30,000 tons of cast rolled and forged steel for building locomotives.

SERVICE AT COST
PLANS CRITICIZED

Public Service Commission Objects to State Contracting to Permit Elevated to Maintain Scheme in Private Hands

This article is fourth of a series setting forth the criticisms of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission relative to proposed legislation for public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The series is based upon the statement read by Frederick J. Macdonald, chairman of the commission, before the joint legislative Ways and Means Committee at the State House on Monday, April 22. Other articles in this series appeared on April 23, 24 and 25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Serious objection is raised by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission to the State contracting to permit the Boston Elevated Railway to maintain, in private hands, the service-at-cost scheme at the expiration of public operation of the system, as provided in the Public Control Bill pending in the State Legislature. Neither would the commission bind the public trustees, by contract, to employ the service-at-cost method, unless they saw fit.

"The contract provision is in many respects one of the worst features of the present bill," the commission believes, "and until that provision is radically changed the bill will not deserve and is not likely to command public support."

"Upon the termination of public control all that the stockholders are entitled to is the restoration of their property without impairment of value," it is stated.

"Section 15 gives the company a contractual right to maintain indefinitely the service-at-cost plan of regulating fares, including what is in effect a permanent guarantee of interest on all outstanding obligations, dividends at the stipulated rate on all preferred stock, and 6 per cent dividends upon common stock," the commission explains.

"Possible provision for supervision and regulation by the Legislature is mentioned, but it is doubtful how far the Legislature can constitutionally go in this matter, so far as internal management is concerned, without an express agreement with the stockholders.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

A Medical Query

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—A captain at Camp Kearny took a certain kind of medicine mistaking it for another kind of medicine. The mistake was fatal. Now the question very naturally arises, if the medicine taken by mistake had been taken for the malady it was intended to relieve, would its character have been changed from a poison capable of producing fatal results to a beneficent agency? If the safety of the poisonous medicine lay in the limited quantity to be taken, does that alter its character as a poison? If health insurance is to be made compulsory in California, in imitation of the German system, and a certain school of medicine is to dole out all remedies to the man or woman who does not want to forfeit his or her legal claim to be cared for by the public, would it not be well to exclude the more dangerous poisons from the state drug supplies merely as a precautionary measure? If the citizen is to forfeit his health insurance by resorting to any remedial agent other than that prescribed by the imported German political system establishing a medical monopoly by law, certainly the more dangerous poisons may with propriety be excluded from the medical "cornucopia," as Mrs. Partington would say.

German-American Publications

WASHINGTON HERALD—The most popular bill ever introduced in Congress would be a bill to make it unlawful for any publication to be printed in the German language. Can any sane person believe for a moment that an English paper would be permitted to circulate in Berlin or in Germany, to say nothing of Germany conniving at its publication. That is exactly what we are doing in this country. The German publications here are undoubtedly spreading German propaganda and stirring up among the people who read them disloyalty to America, their adopted country. They are constantly belittling the part that America and the Allies are taking in the war. There is a shortage of paper on which to print newspapers, magazines, etc., in the English language. The book publishers are curtailing their publications of books because of the shortage, and yet the Government is allowing paper to be consumed in publications printed in the language of the nation we are fighting. Transportation facilities are congested, fuel is short and everybody is called upon to bear their burden of these conditions, and yet transportation of paper to these German publications and of the finished products they serve just so much increase the nation's congestion, shortage of fuel, etc.

Farmers' Profits and Consumers' Costs

OMAHA WORLD HERALD—The feeling sometimes expressed against farmers by city people comes from misunderstanding conditions. They call attention to the fact that farm produce brings by far the highest prices ever paid. They reach that

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GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF ANATOLIA SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—No more interesting or valuable territory exists than the land of Anatolia, the bridge of civilization between Asia and Europe. The history of man is written upon its islands, its coasts and its marvelous plateau. Dorian and Ionian Greeks built its wondrous cities and seaports; in that land arose Ephesus, Miletus, Troy and Smyrna; Sardis, the ancient capital of Croesus, through the market place of which the Pactolus flowed over sands rich in gold, had birth there. Anatolia has given generously of poets, teachers and historians. Homer, Pythagoras and Herodotus were but a few of the children of this great motherland.

Until the Eleventh Century, the Kalliphate province of Röm, the Roman Land, was a constituent part of the Byzantine Empire, with the Taurus for boundary. Through the passes, however, the Muhammadans (who held Mesopotamia and more) made incursions, carrying fire and the sword even to Constantinople. But although taking and occupying Anatolian fortresses, they held no land there till the decline of the Kalliphate, when the Seljuk Turks settled in the highlands won from the Byzantines.

Driven from Central Asia by the Mongols, passing through Persia, a certain little tribe entered Armenia. There they abode till Toghrul, their then chief, found two armies locked in battle. He helped Ala-ud-din, the Seljuk sultan; in return he received two cities and a strip of Byzantine frontier. Osman was born of this tribe in 1258; the Seljuk sultan of Konia made him a prince for valor. In 1300, the Seljuk Empire was destroyed by the Mongols, and upon its ruins rose ten Turkish dynasties, fated to merge into the tribe of Osman, the Osmanli Turks, who that least became greatest, and all were called Ottomans. Orkman, son of Osman, sacked Greek city and raided Muhammadan land alike; his son, Suliman, with a few hardy companions, crossed the Hellespont at night and surprised Gallipoli; to that hazard is ascribed the coming of the Osmanli Turk to Europe with all its dire consequences to civilization.

Anatolia is somewhat larger than France, containing 220,000 square miles of land. Its eastern boundary is formed by an artificial line drawn from the Alexandretta Bay eastward to the mighty bend of the Euphrates. Thence it follows the river to its source and then, by way of the valley of the Chorok-su, runs northward to the Euxine. The country is really an extension of the Armenian and Kurdistan highlands; its plateau slopes from a mean of 2000 feet above sea level at its western end to the eastern edge, through a hollow declivity (above 3000 feet), to a mean of over 4000 feet at the western base of the Armenian and Pontic Alps. Across the table-land itself, several loosely connected ridges run.

The heart of this peninsula is a rolling steppe. To the borders of the Black Sea, the Kezli and the Sakaria give rich deltaic plains; the rivers flowing southward end in like, but smaller, deltas. North and south these rivers burst through in mighty canyons; the lower parts of them could be employed for irrigation, and could supply the source of mighty electrical power. At its northwestern end, the edge of the plateau is less steeply inclined, where the rivers have long valleys gently rising to high level, thus aiding communication between inland Asia and the Bosphorus throughout the centuries. The Menderes, west-flowing, has a great natural road up its valley, and easy at first, then by an abrupt slope leading to an open and fertile district.

The climate of so large a country naturally varies; for four months annually snow lies deep on the central plateau, while in the Taurus' passes the summer is as oppressive as the winter is severe. On the north coast the climate is mild, with an abundant rainfall; the deep bays and long, low valleys know neither frost nor snow. These sheltered valleys and great alluvial plains by the river delta, fed with rich volcanic soil, offer immense possibilities of production. The south coast luxuriates with vine and olive; the western shore that of Egypt; the western shore that of

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POWER QUESTION

IN LONDON, ONT.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, Ont.—Prohibition of the

export of hydro-electric power, gen-

erated in Ontario, is again to the fore

in connection with the acute power

shortage which has reached its worst

stage in this city. Continued agitation

for the prohibition of power sales to

the United States has so far brought

no results. Ontario is dependent on

the United States for its coal supply

and any interference with "white coal"

produced on this side of the line for

use in New York State and other

American industries and cities would,

it is assumed, be followed by like in-

terference on the part of the United

States, in the supply of bituminous

and anthracite coal destined for On-

tario boilers and furnaces.

The closing down of the London

electric steam plant in London put

1800 homes in darkness as well as cut-

ting off the power supply of a number

of important industries. The Utilities

Commission, in charge of hydro-electric

distribution in this city, took care

of the power consumers but the ex-

traordinary demands on the hydro,

occasioned by war demands of mun-

ition plants and other mills and fac-

tories working on government and

militia contracts, prohibited the ad-

dition of the domestic lighting users to

the already overloaded hydro system.

The result has been demands for re-

liefs.

The growth of hydro has been very

large in this district. It is used so

extensively for cooking, lighting and

even heating that the war demands

have swamped the capacity of the

system.

Sir Adam Beck, London's member

in the Ontario Legislature and chair-

man of the Ontario Hydro Commis-

sion, declares that the saving in On-

tario's coal bill, through the general

use of hydro power is between \$500,-

000 and \$600,000. The actual

saving in freight hauling and so forth

is, he says, almost impossible to com-

pute.

Manufacturers strongly objected to

going back to steam-generated power,

manufactured by their own independ-

ent systems at a cost of \$80 to \$90

per horsepower, when for some years,

they have been using hydro at a cost

of around \$18 per horsepower.

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FROUDE, A FEARLESS HISTORIAN



AS APRIL 23, aside from being St. George's Day, a day of festival for the muses as well? It was, in 1564, the birthday of their greatest son, the Bard of Stratford, and in 1818, of the historian, James Anthony Froude, who might well have said of himself, as did Heine: "Where the greatest names are mentioned, there is mine mentioned, too."

Froude's childhood in Devonshire, where his father was rector of Dartington and Archdeacon of Totnes, was not a happy one. His father's discipline was harsh and rigorous, there was no mother's love to counteract it, and the youngest of eight children, he had much to bear from his elder brothers, who subjected him to many hardships, with the object of making a "man" of him. At Westminster, he fared no better. The shocking conditions existing in English schools before Arnold's time are notorious, and Westminster was no exception. The boy could not work and, after three years at Westminster, was pronounced hopelessly stupid and sent home. From now on, he was regarded as a disgrace to the family. His father's treatment of him redoubled in severity and his elder brother, Hurrell, afterward a brilliant scholar, made life well-nigh unendurable to him. It was at this period of Froude's boyhood, while wandering through the Dartmoor country, that his unalterable affection for his native Devonshire awoke. His pride as a Devonian deepened when he studied the lives of the great seamen of the Sixteenth Century, that era in English history to which he devoted the study and research of a lifetime. Raleigh, Hawkins and Drake, all three, hailed from Devonshire and the rhyme has it that—

"Twas ever the way with good Queen Bess,
Who ruled as well as mortal can,
When she was stogged, and the country in
a mess,
To send for a Devonshire man."

IN OCTOBER, 1836, Froude entered Oriel College, Oxford, and it was not until he had spent several years at the university that his intellectual experience began and he came into the realization of his powers. Oriel was then at the height of its fame; Dr. Hawkins was beginning his long career as provost; several famous men were fellows; the reputation of the Oriel Common Room was unrivaled. But, more than the intellectual advantages Oxford had to offer, young Froude welcomed the freedom from the harassing discipline of his home that college life afforded. The Archdeacon, a man of means, provided him with an ample allowance, and his first two years at Oxford were spent in contented idleness, pursuing his favorite sports, boating and riding. Then he abandoned his idle habits; he became ambitious and worked hard for his degree. In 1842, he was elected to a Devonshire fellowship and his future seemed secure. Under the system existing at Oxford at that time, however, most fellows lost their fellowship in a short time unless they took orders. This Froude could not do. There were few doctrines of the church he

could honestly preach, and the straightforward course was to abandon the clerical profession. The publication of his book, "The Nemesis of Faith," in which he expressed his religious doubts, precipitated the turning point in his career. The book caused profound scandal and Froude was formally requested to resign his fellowship. He left Oxford under a cloud, universally condemned by public opinion. Little did he or any of his contemporaries think that he was to return to Oxford, showered with honors, acknowledged one of the greatest men of letters and historians of his day, to fill the chair of professor of modern history, left vacant by his bitter antagonist, Freeman.

Froude's position, from the worldly point of view, was now a most unen-

History of England From the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Armada." This work, though covering only a period of 58 years, is drawn up on so ample a scale that it fills 12 volumes. Upon this huge canvas Froude, in his masterful manner, has painted lifelike pictures of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, whom he justly regards as the founders of England's sea power and, therefore, of England's greatness, of Mary of Scotland and of the great reformers, notably Luther and Knox. Owing to his conception of these great historical figures, a conception based upon profound thought and laborious research, but a radical departure from established conclusions and settled beliefs, the book received a hostile reception from the first at the hand of reviewers. The

task an astonishing animosity and ultimately succeeded in producing the impression, never yet fully dispelled, that not only was Froude partial, but inaccurate and constitutionally reckless of the truth. It is not to be denied that Froude's work contained such flaws as to furnish a foothold for those wishing to misrepresent him. That he was not always accurate in detail is notorious; he made mistakes of omission, interpretation and inference. Paradox was his besetting sin and misquotation was a frequent habit with him. Froude was not a chronicler, but an artist, a moralist and a man of genius. He was far too great a man to suppose that history is a colorless compilation of chronicles and criticisms. He chose Tacitus as his model; a man in whom, alone, he found "serene calmness of insight" combined with "intensity of feeling." Froude made no claim to impartiality. "Faithful and literal history," he says in his "Short Studies," "is possible only to an impassive spirit. Man will never write it until perfect knowledge and faith in God shall enable him to see and to endure every fact in its reality; until perfect love shall kindle in him under its touch the one just emotion which is in harmony with the eternal order of things." He believed in the Reformation, first as the historical fact, secondly as a beneficent revolt of the laity against clerical dominion.

HOWEVER reprehensible is the spirit in which Freeman persecuted Froude, he becomes merely childish when, in speaking of the History, the greatest historical work completed since Macaulay, he implies that Froude had not availed himself of the necessary material to speak with authority on the Sixteenth Century. Froude had indeed the indefatigable diligence of a born historian; for months and years he toiled over manuscripts and parchments almost illegible, and his theories, there where they differ from previous historians, are the result of patient, thorough research. He got in touch with his period as few historians have been able to do, saturating himself with it until he became, in his likes and dislikes, something of an Elizabethan. There are many writers of history, but few historians. Froude wrote with a definite purpose, which he never concealed from himself or from the public. He believed, and he thought he could prove, that the Reformation freed England from a cruel and degrading yoke; that it is Henry VIII to whom England owes the splendid debt of intellectual and religious freedom; that the church should be restricted within its own proper sphere. Those, if there are such, who think that a historian should have no opinions, are entitled to condemn him. Those who simply disagree with him are not. "No man is hindered," remarks Herbert Paul dryly, "by any other cause than laziness, incompetence or more immediately profitable occupations, from writing a history of the same period in exactly the opposite sense."

JAMES SPEDDING, in introducing Froude to Carlyle, unconsciously made an epoch in English literature. Froude's Carlyle, like Boswell's Johnson, is a great man, painted as he was, and Froude's name, in English letters, is as inseparably associated with Carlyle's as Boswell's with Johnson's. Lockhart's with Scott's, Trevelyan's with Macaulay's, Marley's with Gladstone's. Carlyle's conversation attracted and dazzled Froude from the first; he believed profoundly in the philosophy of that incomparable prose-poem, "The French Revolution"; but, up to the time when he established himself in London, he was no more than an occasional visitor at the Carlyle residence in Cheyne Row. Carlyle did not take to many people, but he took to Froude. In 1861, when Froude had been settled in London about a year, the great author called upon him, and from then dates that famous and perfect friendship. Carlyle, for many years, relied upon the younger man as upon a son. He had been among the first to recognize Froude's genius, and his comment upon the earliest chapters of the History, at the time they appeared in print, was, though critical, highly favorable. Froude's introductory survey of England's social conditions, at the opening of the Sixteenth Century, he pronounced to be just what they ought to have been. "This," he wrote, "is a vigorous, sunny, calm and wonderfully effective delineation." Praise from such a man was consolation enough in the tribulations Froude had to endure. Practically expelled from his college, regarded as a black sheep by his own family, he found himself taken up, and treated as an equal, by a writer of European fame, whom of all his contemporaries he most admired. Carlyle, who knew what historical labor was, saw at once that Froude dealt with his material as a born student and an ardent lover of the truth. In deference to Carlyle's judgment, Froude modified many passages in his work, but it is amusing to note that he would not alter the passage in which he describes Englishmen generally as "the finest people in all Europe," nurtured in profuse abundance on "great shins of beef."

After that first visit, during which Carlyle expressed the wish to see him often, Froude, deeply appreciative of such a tribute from such a man, became a habitual visitor in Cheyne Row and, without troubling himself about the domestic difficulties of the Carlyles, which did not concern him, was quite content to enjoy the society of the most gifted couple in London. Those difficulties upon which the public fed its love of gossip when, acting upon Carlyle's previous request, Froude published the "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," were, beyond a doubt, much misunderstood and exaggerated. Carlyle was at heart a sincerely kind man, if troublesome in small matters. In his



St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's University, where Froude was rector

biography, Froude did not omit to speak of his master's failings, as Carlyle, who once exclaimed petulantly, "English biography, bless its mealy mouth," who thought a biographer should speak the truth, having the fear of God before his eyes, and no other fear, would have wished him to do. He was right in supposing that the great man's reputation could well bear the strain. Mrs. Carlyle was scarcely less remarkable than her husband. Although she never wrote a line for publication, her private letters are masterpieces, comparable only with those of Madame de Sévigné, and all who knew her agree that she talked as well as she wrote. That between two people of genius,

was not as private as it might have been. Mrs. Carlyle saw to with her sarcastic tongue. Carlyle was tenderly attached to his "Jeanie" and would have done anything for her—if he had thought of it. But he was absorbed in Frederick, whose battles he would fight over and over again. He was devoted to his wife, but he was thinking of his books, and when, left alone, he shut himself up in the house to read her diaries and letters, he found that, without meaning to, he had often made her miserable. The lonely old man fell to brooding over his shortcomings and, in his desire to do penance, brought Froude a large bundle of papers, containing a memoir of Mrs. Carlyle by himself, a number

a man of Froude's integrity and disinterestedness, were particularly odious. The biography, published shortly afterward, made matters worse. That Froude, for fulfilling Carlyle's injunctions to the best of his ability, for faithfully portraying as he knew him the man whom of all others he revered most, should have been reviled as a traitor to Carlyle's memory, seems incredible. Yet this was the case. Froude was stunned by the reckless unscrupulousness of such accusations. As Herbert Paul puts it so well: "He belonged to a society where such things were not done, and where nobody was suspected of doing them. He could not have been more astonished if he had been accused of picking a pocket. He had always felt such entire confidence in the greatness of Carlyle's qualities and in the permanence of his fame that he believed the revelation of small defects would do more good than harm. Knowing Carlyle as he did, believing as he did in the essential greatness of the man, he did not hesitate to show him as he was, not a prodigy of impossible perfection, but a sterling character and a lofty genius. Therefore, his portrait will live when biographies written for flattery or for edification are falling to dust on their shelves, unread."

FROUDE'S life is, in many ways, a striking illustration of the old platitude that affirms truth to be stranger than fiction. In 1892, his old antagonist, Freeman, left vacant the chair of Regius professor of modern history at Oxford, and Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister and also chancellor of the university, offered it to Froude. To appoint as his successor the man Freeman had spent the best years of his life in "belaboring" is a bold thing to do, for the Prime Minister was indeed flying in the face of all that is pedantic in Oxford. Besides, for all his international reputation as a man of letters, Froude was not a young man and he had never taught. These reasons caused him to hesitate in accepting the appointment. "There are 74 reasons against it," he said. But, fortunately, he yielded. "The temptation of going back to Oxford in a respectable way," he wrote to the poet Skelton, "was too much for me. I must do the best I can and trust that I shall not be haunted by Freeman's ghost."

So the most eminent of English historians returned to the college he had left, practically in disgrace, in the character that was his due. It may be fairly said of Froude, in his Oxford chair, that in a short time he fulfilled a long time. Undergraduates, as every one else, were fascinated with him and he made more impression upon them, in a few months, than another professor might have done in as many years. Although Froude belonged to the Oriel College School, he has a spirit which is not of any school, which breathes of the wide universe. His writings, for all his scholarly grace, are not those of a pedant or a doctrinaire, but of a man of flesh and blood.



No. 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea

dwelling under the same roof, "the fur must occasionally fly" is, after all, not unnatural. Mrs. Carlyle regarded her husband as the greatest genius of his time and his affection for her was the deepest feeling of his heart. When, referring to Carlyle's loss of self-control if disturbed in his work, she says that she felt as if she were keeping a private mad-house, the remark may well be taken as one of those a woman of wit could scarcely resist making. George Borrow's well-known sentiment, "No man could endure a clever wife," contains at least a grain of truth and that the "mad-house"

of her letters and other biographical fragments to be published when Carlyle himself should be gone. No expression of confidence could have been stronger. So far as one man can substitute another for himself, Carlyle substituted Froude. Faithful to his pledge, Froude published the letters, little guessing what a storm of malicious criticism of himself the action was to unchain. The public considered the publication of the letters a breach of faith and, between the Carlyle family and Froude, differences arose, relating to the money realized from the enterprise, which, to



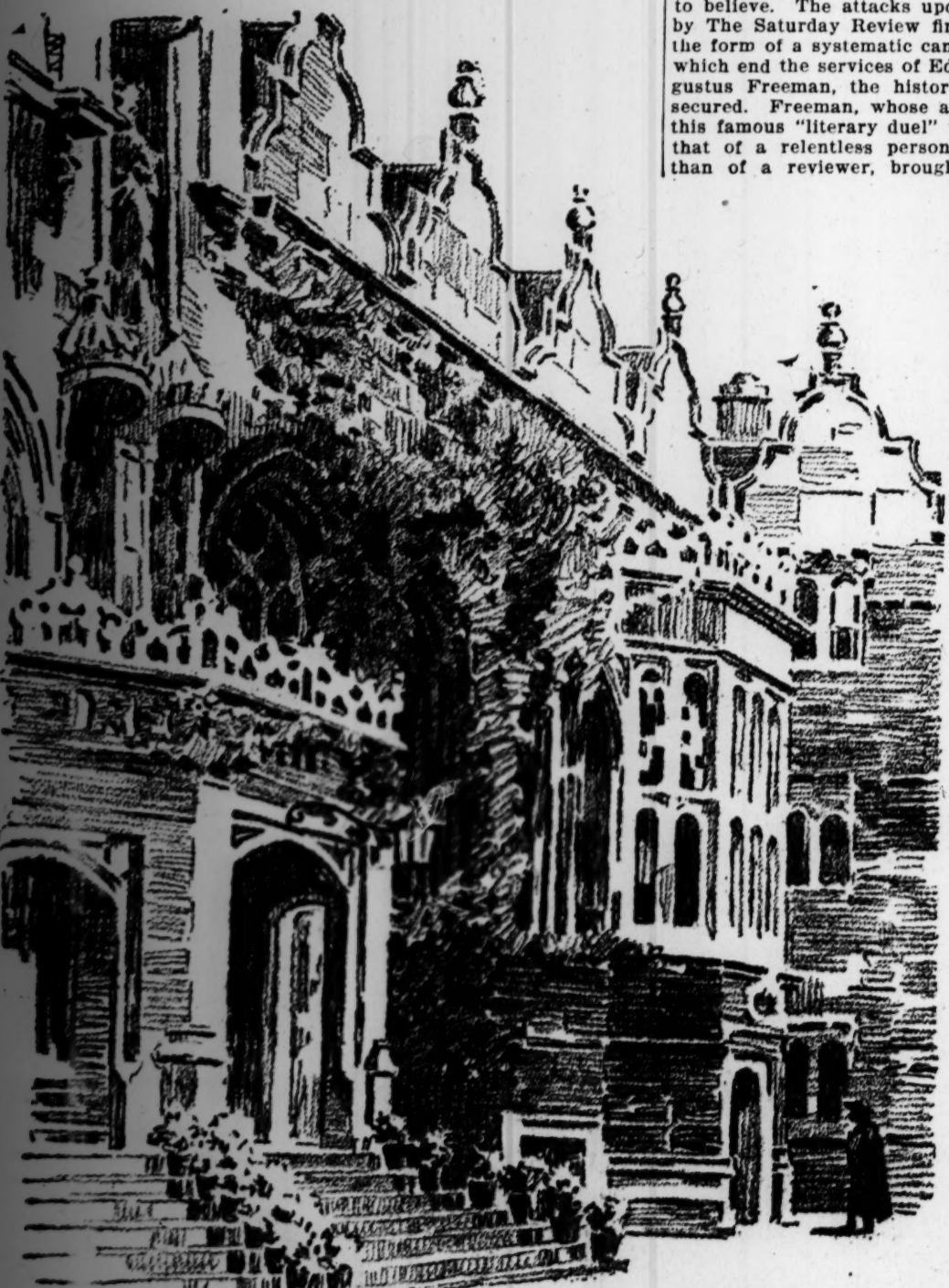
The dining room of the Carlyle house, in Cheyne Row



James Anthony Froude

viable one. His father would have no more to do with him and stopped his allowance. But for the protection of Charles Kingsley, who proved himself a staunch friend as well as a true Christian-Kingsley himself was suspected of being a heretic—he would, indeed, have been hard put to it. In Froude's instance, as in so many others, the necessity of providing for himself became the foundation of his career. Froude's historical work appeared first in the form of essays, chiefly in The Westminster Review and Fraser's Magazine, of which latter publication he was an editor for 14 years. In 1856, he published the first two volumes of his great work, "The

public, however, succumbed at once to the charm of his narrative—he had the gift of a born story teller—and to the beauty of his style. The History sold as no historical work had sold since Gibbon and Macaulay. The very perfection of Froude's style, in which, though he was too original to be an imitator, the influence of others can be plainly detected, excited the suspicion of it among his critics who adhered to the belief that clearness of expression must go hand in hand with shallowness of thought. The publication that, for a time, most seriously damaged Froude's reputation as a historian was The Saturday Review. How great was the influence of that celebrated periodical and the terror it inspired is for the present generation difficult to believe. The attacks upon Froude by The Saturday Review finally took the form of a systematic campaign, to which end the services of Edward Augustus Freeman, the historian, were secured. Freeman, whose attitude in this famous "literary duel" was more that of a relentless personal enemy than of a reviewer, brought to the



Oriel College, Oxford, where Froude became professor of modern history

THE HOME FORUM

Principle and Idea, Unchanging

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE first chapter of the Epistle of James there is found an oft-quoted verse, one that is especially loved by the student of Christian Science. The writer says, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The aptness of the word "variableness," is fixedness or changelessness, a quality of divine Principle which James clearly recognized.

With this understanding of the nature of God, and that "all things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made," as John says, one begins to realize that there are unerring laws of being, governing man and the universe, which emanate from this one divine source. Most people realize that the laws of mathematics have a rule and that this rule is provable in an exact way. Even so are the laws of divine Principle, God, provable. As like produces like, so man and the universe, reflecting this perfect Principle, are themselves the perfect manifestations of God. Whatever does not conform with this perfect Principle is found to be absolutely untrue and unreal; and the proving of this law is already liberating humanity from the inharmonies of earth, sin, sickness, sorrow and death.

Throughout the Bible are many references to God as Principle, though the word itself is not used to define Him as such. For example, Job saw God not only as Mind, but also as Principle, when he said, "He is in one mind, and who can turn him?" Christian Science has, by the use of this term, clarified our perception of God, and we can think of Him as eternal, infinite, and unchanging, "the same yesterday, and today, and forever." Though Principle is fixed and changeless, its law, however, is ever active, and wherever God is expressed we see the law of Principle operative. Spiritual ideals, rising above materiality, unfold the qualities of God, and mortal belief is thus replaced and superseded by the spiritual understanding which reveals the true idea, the eternal image and likeness

of God; and the law which declares and reveals this light of Life, Truth, and Love to the darkness "upon the face of the deep," is the law of Principle, God, unerring and absolute. There never was a single quality reflected in man or the universe other than that which emanated from God. The understanding of this not only shows us the nothingness and the illusion of any belief or dream of existence apart from God, but at the same time brings to light man's true nature.

What then, it may be asked, are all these phases of human existence that are ever seeming to be at the mercy of chance and change? What of the present great world convulsion that is changing geographical lines and the status of men in their economic, political and social order? All the earth is asking the question, and Christian Science alone can answer. It is well, therefore, to ponder what the Leader of the Christian Science movement, Mrs. Eddy, has had to say touching upon the great and inevitable conflict between Truth and error that must precede the liberation of all humanity. With her wondrous vision of God as divine Principle, she sees also man as His image and likeness, unchanged and unchanging. And on pages 96 and 97 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she depicts clearly and concisely the part that must needs be taken by those who are awake to this divine fact and the demonstration thereof. She says: "As this consummation draws nearer, he who has shaped his course in accordance with divine Science will endure to the end." And again, lower on the same page and at the top of the next, "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

The inevitable triumph of Principle will be consummated, but not until all mankind emerges from darkness to

light, through the progressive stages of freedom from man-made laws. The steps may appear as stages of democratization, world-federation, international courts of law and equity, equal opportunity for and protection of the weak; and the education and enlightenment of the individual, an education that must lead out from all that is ignorant or unlike God. Better ideals have, through great sorrow and travail, been given birth to in human consciousness and are ever revealing the qualities that approximate more nearly to the nature of the divine Principle of all being. Thus the unselfish desire for those just estimates which constitute freedom will unfold the divine, the God-ordained freedom of man. In his poem, "Locksley Hall," Tennyson caught a glorious glimpse of the world "lapt in universal law," and in these lines he vividly painted that dispensation which today's events so clearly presage:

"For I dip into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
Argosies of magic sails,
Pilot of the purple twilight,
Dropping down with costly bales;

Till the war-drums throbb'd no longer,
And the battle-flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

The millennial dawn, growing brighter and brighter through the ages, is even in these times marking the appearance of a radiant day, when mankind, with unfolded spiritual understanding, with singleness of vision and purity of heart, beholds the divine Principle, Love, as the Father-Mother of the universe, from whom alone can come "every good gift and every perfect gift." On pages 239 and 240 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," Mrs. Eddy says: "The millennium is a state and stage of mental advancement, going on since ever time was. Its impetus, accelerated by the advent of Christian Science, is marked, and will increase till all men shall know Him (divine Love) from the least to the greatest, and one God and the brotherhood of man shall be known and acknowledged throughout the earth."

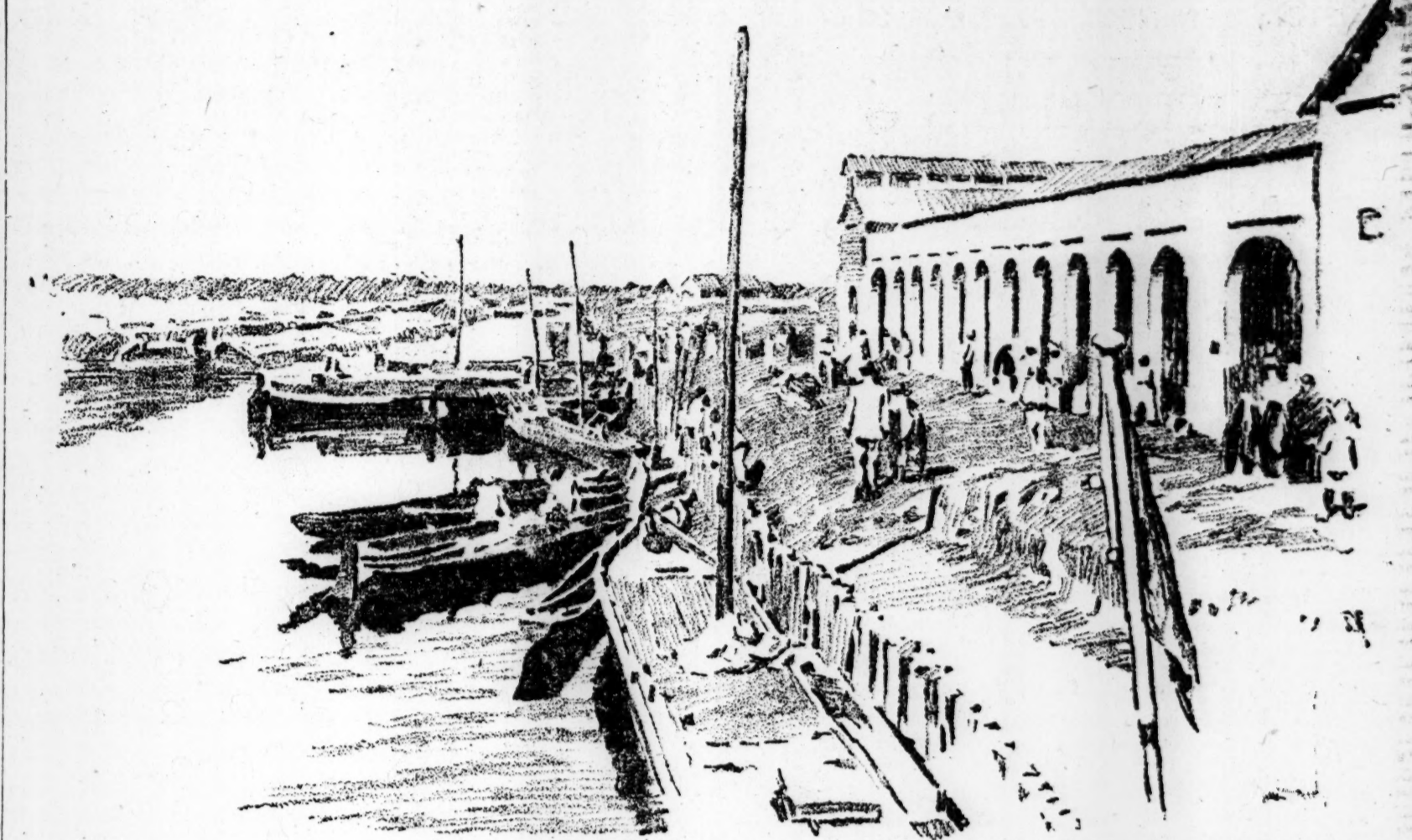
The Tribute of Silence

A poet read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spoke naught but
open praise:
The other held his peace, but all
his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he
knew. . . .
—James Buckham.

The Fragrance of the Old Stores

The Bookkeeper, in "Prue and L," by George William Curtis, tells how as a boy he used to watch the East Indians come in at the wharf of his native town, and how afterward he visited the old stores where their fragrant cargo was piled:

"The stores had a twilight of dimness, the air was spicy with mingled odors. I liked to look suddenly in from the glare of sunlight outside, and then the cool sweet dimness was like the palpable breath of the far-off island groves; and if only some parrot or macaw, hung within, would flash with glistening plumage in his cage, and as the gay hue flashed in a stray sunbeam, call in his hard, shrill voice, as if thrusting sharp sounds upon glistering wire from out that grateful gloom, then the enchantment was complete and, without moving, I was circumnavigating the globe. "From the old stores and the docks slowly crumbling, touched by the pensive air of past prosperity, I rambled out of town on those well-remembered afternoons, in the fields that lay upon hillside over the harbor, and there sat, looking out to sea, fancying some distant sail proceeding to the glorious ends of the earth, to



The Canal, Cienega, Colombia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"In the matter of transportation, Colombia is still in the Middle Ages. Only a few hundred miles of railroads are in operation; wagon roads are few and far between and traveled chiefly by ox-carts; the mule roads are rough trails, often impassable in the rainy season; bridges sorely needed in many localities; scarcely more than half a dozen of the principal rivers know

the whistle of the steamboats; many sections of the country can be reached only by dug-out canoes or by explorers' trails through the virgin forest." Phanor James Eder wrote in 1913. "But if the traveler can free his mind from the slavery of time as, followed by his faithful page, he journeys his leisurely thirty miles a day over mountains and through charming Andean valleys, sometimes rising before

dawn or riding by the light of the moon to escape the midday blaze of the lowlands, stopping at primitive inns which seem to have about them a whiff from the pages of 'Don Quixote' or 'Gil Blas,' or at still more primitive huts bordering on the aboriginal that serve as customary shelters for the wayfarer, he feels a charm that compensates the deprivation of the swift

trains, luxurious sleeping cars and sybarite hostilities of modernity. "But business, modern business, clamors for transportation facilities. On every side the development of the country's natural resources is hindered by lack of roads—rich mines to which machinery cannot be taken except at frightful cost, forests of valuable timber too remote from the sea or navigable rivers to be available for international trade, agricultural lands that could supply a large share of the world's tropical products, did not the freight eat up the profits, these lie fallow and unworked. Dozens of articles that the country itself produces, prime necessities like salt, sugar, rice, flour, potatoes, are imported from abroad because that is cheaper, despite high duties, than transporting them from one part of the country to another."

Ballyshannon

"The little old town where I was born has a voice of its own, low, solemn, persistent, humming through the day and night, summer and winter. Whenever I think of that town I seem to hear the voice. The river which makes it, rolls over rocky ledges into the tide; before, spreads a great Ocean in sunshine or storm; behind, stretches a many-islanded Lake. On the south runs a wavy line of blue Mountains; and on the north, over green or rocky hills, rise peaks of a

more distant range. The trees hide in glens, or cluster near the river; gray rocks and boulders lie scattered about the windy pastures. The sky arches wide over all, giving room to multitudes of stars by night, and long processions of clouds blown from the sea; but also, in the childish memory where these pictures live, to depths of celestial blue in the endless days of summer.

"An odd, out-of-the-way little town, ours, on the extreme western verge of Europe," William Allingham writes of Ballyshannon in his diary; "our next neighbors, sunset way, being citizens of the great New Republic, which indeed, to our imagination, seemed little if at all further off than England in the opposite direction."

"The streets of the town afford many a glimpse of green fields, blue mountains, or flowing waters."

"The town and its horizon-circle belonged to each other in my imagination (at least) and gave me a sense of large space and infinite variety, very different no doubt from the image of Ballyshannon in the mind of some passing traveler who sees the poor little place, perhaps on one of those by no means unfrequent wet days, and wonders how any human being can willingly live there. But neither was I alone in my feeling. The people of Ballyshannon had, and I hope have, their full share of that warm attachment to familiar localities which is notable in the Irish."

"When a stranger stands on the Bridge and looks up an' down, mustn't he be delighted?" said a native to me; and I never heard of anyone going to live elsewhere who failed to "think long for the old place," and, for a time at least, cherish the hope of returning."

"I never came back to the Ballyshannon country after an absence of many years. . . . For us who study the causes of that success by the light of the history that he made, the element of luck, . . . appears insignificant in comparison with the motive force of his extraordinary physical and mental energy, with his infinite capacity for taking pains, his marvelous memory, and single-minded attention to the matter in hand. In addition to these, he possessed . . . the gift of enlisting the sympathy of those about him, of commanding the loyalty of his followers and the admiration of his foes. How often (as we have seen) that personal regard felt for him as an opponent by European diplomats was worth more to him than all the China in grave crises than any of his arguments or expedients. His splendid physical appearance, his natural bonhomie and accessibility, the rough-and-ready reasonableness of his 'happy mean' philosophy, all combined to make his character, if not morally convincing, at least remarkably interesting and attractive. . . . He combined with the arrogance and ignorance of the typical mandarin a shrewd common-sense and breadth of vision which enabled him to estimate forces and to determine relative values as none of his countrymen could do."

Li Hung Chang

"Li Hung Chang was undoubtedly a maker of the Nineteenth Century in China to a greater degree than any of his contemporaries; more so even than the masterful woman who controlled the destinies of the Empire. For Tzu Hsi, with all her infinite variety and resource in the arts and crafts of government, was an alien ruler," J. O. P. Bland says in "Li Hung Chang."

"But the power for good and evil exercised by the written and spoken words of Li Hung Chang, by the successes and failures of his multifarious career, is felt today in many undecurrents of the great sea of Chinese life. Yuan Shih-kai, late unfortunate ruler of the country, whether as ruler in Korea, Viceroy of Chihli, President of the Chinese Republic, or would-be Emperor, was always a faithful embodiment and transmitter of the Li tradition in statecraft, though lacking in Li's flair and born under a less fortunate star. Amongst the few Chinese officials and publicists whose names suggest definite ideas to the intelligent European there is probably no one who has not been made or marred, directly or indirectly, by Li Hung Chang. The men who figure today as the highest expression, consciously or unconsciously, of the nation's intellectual and administrative

activities, whether as classical conservatives or frock-coated progressives, owe much of their material and moral equipment to the mind which first perceived, and the courage which proclaimed, the necessity of new measures to meet the impact of the West. Wu Ting-fang, the suave opportunist; Tang Shao-yi, brilliant combination of East and West; Liang Tun-yen, courtly Minister of State and epicurean; Sun Yat-sen, professional agitator and dreamer of dreams; Liang Chi-chao, of the magic pen, patriot and thinker; aye, even the swashbucklers of revolution whose lair is in Japan, such as the late Huang Hsing—all, in greater or less degree, owe some of their ideals, and not a few of their realities, to Li Hung Chang. In all the Yamens of the northern and central provinces, the mandarins of Young China and Old now feel the menace of a new burden or alien rule impending from the East, and realize that there is neither statecraft nor wise counsel at Peking. Men speak of Li as one who was a tower of strength." And "his posthumous reputation amongst the masses of the Chinese has undoubtedly been enhanced by reason of the lack of any strong hand or commanding intellect amongst his successors in power today."

Li himself believed implicitly in

his lucky star. . . . For us who study the causes of that success by the light of the history that he made, the element of luck, . . . appears insignificant in comparison with the motive force of his extraordinary physical and mental energy, with his infinite capacity for taking pains, his marvelous memory, and single-minded attention to the matter in hand. In addition to these, he possessed . . . the gift of enlisting the sympathy of those about him, of commanding the loyalty of his followers and the admiration of his foes. How often (as we have seen) that personal regard felt for him as an opponent by European diplomats was worth more to him than all the China in grave crises than any of his arguments or expedients. His splendid physical appearance, his natural bonhomie and accessibility, the rough-and-ready reasonableness of his 'happy mean' philosophy, all combined to make his character, if not morally convincing, at least remarkably interesting and attractive. . . . He combined with the arrogance and ignorance of the typical mandarin a shrewd common-sense and breadth of vision which enabled him to estimate forces and to determine relative values as none of his countrymen could do."

without thinking that it looked to be the oldest place I ever saw.

"This impression was aided by the character of its superabundant surface rocks—gray gneiss, gray mica-schist marked with yellow lichens, dark gray limestone, weather-stained, or knobby with mysterious fossils; and the fields, too, are commonly intersected with rude fences of loose gray stones picked from the soil. But hints and tastes of a richer scenery were not wanting, and all the more prized for their rareness. Productive gardens and orchards there were about the town, plenty of flowers and fruit, few trees of any size (mostly sycamores and ashes), but here and there a little grove shaded the lawn and avenue of a modest country house, and a mile or two up the rapid river thick copses mingled with large trees embowered the waterside. A small well-wooded park in that region, called Camlin, seemed to me the very type of rich sylvan beauty, and my imagination no doubt soon caught rumors and formed pictures better than could ever be realized of the great lake beyond, with its forested promontories and 'an island for every day in the year.' In the opposite quarter, that is on the west, our landscape reached the extreme of bareness, rough, rocky pastures, miles of rabbit-warren and sea-strand, sward of Atlantic headlands shaven by the salt gale as by a scythe, with here and there a hawthorn bush or still rarer hedge, stretching wildly away to the eastward as though faint to flee altogether, almost the only arborescent things to be found far or near. The wild shore and boundless tossing sea, ebb and flow of the tide, ships, fishermen, . . . new lands beyond the sunset, these helped no little to feed and stimulate the childish imagination."

"But of all the external things among which I found myself, nothing impressed me so peculiarly as the Sound, the Voice, which ceased not day or night; the hum of the water-fall, rolling continually over its rock ledge into the deep salt pool beneath. In some moods it sounded like ever-flowing Time itself made audible."

"The town and its horizon-circle belonged to each other in my imagination (at least) and gave me a sense of large space and infinite variety, very different no doubt from the image of Ballyshannon in the mind of some passing traveler who sees the poor little place, perhaps on one of those by no means unfrequent wet days, and wonders how any human being can willingly live there. But neither was I alone in my feeling. The people of Ballyshannon had, and I hope have, their full share of that warm attachment to familiar localities which is notable in the Irish."

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The Mist Was Not Yet Melted Quite

The mist was not yet melted quite
Into the sky:
The small round sun was—dazzling
white,
The merry larks sang high:

The grassy northern slopes were laid
In sparkling dew,
Out of the slow-retreating shade
Turning from sleep anew:

Deep in the sunny vale a burn
Ran with the lane,
O'erhung with ivy, moss and fern
It laughed a joyful strain:

The stillness of the lenten air
Call'd into sound
The motions of all life that were
In field and farm around:

So fair it was, so sweet and bright,
The joyous spring
Awoke in me the old delight
Of man's imagining.

—Robert Bridges.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Meaning of the Loan

MANY people have realized by this time that money represents something more than dollars and cents, than pounds, or francs, or marks. Even the Turkish peasant has probably had impressed upon him, during the war, that a piaster is something more than a piece of silver, that it is something the value of which varies in a most mysterious way. It is this fact, that behind the coin is an idea, which constitutes the real importance of the new Liberty Loan. The United States Government, of course, needs money for the carrying on of the war, and, for obvious reasons, it must have that money. At the same time the readiness with which it obtains that money constitutes an actual barometer of the national feeling on the subject of the war. Nations give readily or unready in accordance with their pleasure in giving or their dislike of giving. The Turkish peasant, for instance, may be perfectly trusted to bury his piaster rather than hand it over to a pasha, who he believes, for the very best reason, will probably spend it on himself rather than place it in the hands of the government. Even if it reaches the government, he is tolerably certain that it will not come back to him either in pay, or clothing, or food. He will be sacrificed, in any case, without the slightest compunction, he is well aware, for the convenience of a certain number of tyrants in Constantinople, whose schemes he does not understand, but who will try to maintain some sort of discipline over him by brutality, and to extract some sort of loyalty from him by license. If he will fight without murmuring, that is to say, he will be permitted to murder, and ravage, and loot, without question.

Now it is just because the American soldier is educated into understanding the policies of a government chosen by himself and his fellow citizens, and because he realizes that he is responsible to that government as a citizen of a country which has deliberately chosen that government, that he has no inclination whatever to hide his dollars, but on the contrary every inclination to give his country whatsoever it may want. At the same time, even amongst free men, there are conditions which make for generosity, just as there are conditions which make for withholding. The citizen of the United States has to be satisfied that the cause of the country is a just one before he can possibly be induced to fight for it wholeheartedly or to pay for it willingly. The more clearly, then, that he understands the necessity of the war, the more willing he will be to support the loans for the carrying on of the war. Therefore the support of those loans becomes, as has been said, far more than a mere subscription of money for a specific end, it becomes the index of the national feeling with respect to the purpose for which the money is to be expended. An unjust war, Channing declared, just a century ago, is rank murder. Every really civilized human being must know this is true. Therefore, the colossal response of the American people to the Liberty Loans which Mr. McAdoo is floating in their name, is the surest indication of their wholehearted support of the President and the national policy.

Every day, as a matter of fact, the country is beginning to realize more and more what the war means, and to be more and more determined to see it through. There was a time when it hardly understood the rights and wrongs of the situation. The government in Berlin had so carefully covered its tracks, as it imagined, that, at all events until the end of the war, no one so far away as the United States would discover the means by which it had brought about the war. As time went on, however, the truth, with all the persistency truth ever has, began to leak out. Documents began to be printed and admissions to be made, which, when illuminated by actions in the field, caused even sympathizers of the Central Powers to begin to reconsider their position. Belgium was a severe blow to German moral prestige, just as Serbia was to Austrian prestige, and just as Armenia was the final demonstration of the absolute non-morality of the Turk. Then people began to realize that Germany had never stretched out her hands to take the knife of the Turk away from the throat of the Armenian, or to prevent the efforts of the Tristan d'Hermite from converting the fruit trees of Serbia into veritable orchards of the king. People who had been in doubt about the stories of Belgian atrocities found a terrible substantiation of them in the sinking of the Lusitania and other passenger ships. And when such stalwart democrats as Louis Botha and Jan Smuts told the stories of poisoned wells and tortured natives in East and West Africa, they began at last to wonder whether the kultur of General Moltke and Field Marshal Hindenburg was exactly the same thing as the kultur of Schiller and of Goethe, of Mozart or Bach.

The answer to that question is to be found set forth, by a man who knows the truth, in the issue of this paper for last Wednesday. In the letters there printed Dr. Muehlton, in pre-war days a director of Krupp's great war plant at Essen, tells how it came about that at the time of the Zabern inquiry he was prevented from giving evidence, lest, in telling what he knew, the truth of the Krupp organization should be revealed. He shows how an immoral lust for power and conquest has gradually permeated the German consciousness, until the whole country, men and women alike, stands solidly behind the worst atrocities of the government, mesmerized into believing that every horror is justified which can be represented as a necessity for the triumph of kultur. He shows how the German government has filled the people with fear of the powers round them, whom, all the time, they were compelling to arm in order to defend themselves against the German military machine. All the time these neighboring nations have been represented as bent on the destruction and plunder of the German state, when, as has been made perfectly apparent to the world, since the war began, what was really taking place was that they were belatedly and half-heartedly arming

against a nation which flattered itself that it had them at its mercy whenever it liked to strike.

After having filled the people with fear, Dr. Muehlton shows, the rulers of the state began to cause them to worship at the shrine of efficiency. This efficiency gradually became a god to the German people. In order to promote it authority was raised to a similar pinnacle. The country surrendered to this authority in order to produce efficiency, with the result that authority molded the German mentality into an unquestioning obedience to anything upon which authority put the hallmark of necessity. Thus the German state wove itself mentally, night and day, into that expression of kultur which means the exaltation of the military state above every ideal of righteousness and morality. The Jesuit maxim that the end justifies the means was transferred bodily from what is called the spiritual to the lay element of the nation. The throne of the Kaiser became the seat of the new ethics, ethics, it must be explained, as old as the suggestions of the serpent, but now exalted into a theory of state necessity which has produced the first stage of that struggle, which has always been inevitable, between good and evil, and which must continue, in the words of the great Hebrew seer, until the dragon of evil is flung back into the pit of nothingness, from which it has crawled in the effort to persuade mankind of its reality and power.

To cast out the dragon, however, the nation must pledge to Principle, in the words of the President, "everything that we are and everything that we have." In this surrender the support of the government's loans is surely a very little thing. But it is not a little thing that that support should be instantaneous and complete—for it represents not dollars alone, but understanding.

Spain and German Intrigue

THERE is no particular element of surprise in the revelations concerning German official intrigue in Spain, published in the columns of this newspaper. The menace was already apparent before the war, when German influence was paramount in commerce. A process of Germanization was being conducted there precisely similar to that in Italy. There was a systematic buying up of stores, of businesses, and of interests in public services. With such an ordered regularity was the work carried on that it could be explained only by the theory of special instructions from the Wilhelmstrasse. The Germanizing of Spain had been so thoroughly done by the time the war was well under way that the Tribuna of Madrid was able to publish the names of thousands of Spanish intellectuals who had signed a pro-German manifesto, whilst a Francophil manifesto met with general resistance; on the part of both the press and the public. It was only when the pro-Ally newspaper, El Sol, was established in Madrid, as an effective counterblast, and began to expose the sensational intrigues between the German Embassy and the Spanish anarchist leader, Miguel Pascual, that the full measure of the pro-German danger was grasped outside of Spain.

The country is in the tenacious grip of the German, and is propaganda-ridden throughout every class of society. Wilhelmstrasse has played its part so well that, to the average Spaniard, the Great War appears as a struggle primarily between Germany and England. There exists, too, an openly expressed antagonism for both England and France, and an equally frank admiration for the autocratic and military forms of Germany's institutions. In general, the Spanish army is understood to be Germanophile, and the same is probably true of the navy. Recent events have shown that the unrepresentative Government is powerless to control the army, and that Caesarism has more partisans than would be at first suspected. It is not difficult to comprehend, therefore, that in a badly governed Spain, permeated with administrative disorder, and with a public opinion lacking both unity and initiative, it is comparatively easy to fan the flames of hatred and prejudice against Germany's enemies.

Spain's obvious need is the establishment of a higher standard of education and those modernizing influences which will enable her to enter upon a much-needed era of reconstruction and progress. In the meantime, there is no disguising the fact that she is a distinct menace to the cause of the Allies. She is a base of supplies for German submarines, and Austrian and German ships, which should be available for the commercial needs of the war, are lying idle in her harbors. There are in Spain many thousands of intellectual Germans, free to carry on pernicious propaganda against the world's peace, who should be interned; while the provisioning of German submarines in the Mediterranean and at the Canary Islands still goes unchecked. The duty of the Allies is thus as clear as it is imperative. The great humanitarian cause which the allied nations have at heart cannot afford that Spain should continue to be the most important news center and sphere of activity possessed by the Central Powers.

The Russian Trend

THE root cause of Russia's troubles has been traced, generally speaking, to the handicaps under which she entered the war and the lack of facilities for utilizing the aid afforded by the Allies. To this must be attributed the circumstance that the country has had to submit to a tyranny both from within and without. The German who has his knees on Russia's chest found the Bolshevik rulers already there, wielding a tremendous power for oppression without the slightest apparent knowledge as to what were their duties to the newly-fledged democracy or how they should be performed. Thus, enlightened opinion among the Allies has encouraged the belief that a Bolshevik rule, based upon a foundation of ignorance, cannot endure, but must collapse before the slowly awakening power of a Russia that sleeps and that, in the meantime, is lost to the allied cause. Resentment against Russia as a negligible factor of the war has been largely aroused; and, in the light of the great German offensive on the western front, she has been held to be a very culpable factor. As Professor Harper, of Chicago, has pointed out in the columns of this newspaper, however, we must not, for that or any other reason, abandon

her. "One may not look upon Russia as a 'deserter' only," he maintains, "but as one who has contributed."

Of course, neither Professor Harper nor any other competent critic of Russia, has shut his eyes to the fact that one has, primarily, to deal with a Russian and not an allied desertion. But whatever the allied grievance may be, a saner and calmer attitude is gradually being adopted toward the recalcitrant "republic" or "republics." The conviction is general that not so-called "Internationalism," but a victory over the Germans in the field, is the real keystone to the problem of world peace. A truly free Russia is a possibility of the future. Meanwhile, whatever the immediate effect of Russia's recalcitrance may be, when once she is back in the concert of truly democratic nations, "the effect upon democracy in Europe and upon international relations generally," as Viscount Grey put it, "must be most favorable and of incalculable value and benefit." Let one but see this factor clearly and one will be ready enough to admit that there exists a bounden allied obligation toward Russia. Maxim Gorky has summed up the Russian situation as a temporary national betrayal which has ended socialism, governmental independence, and political freedom. The obvious problem before the civilized nations, therefore, is how to aid in rescuing her not only from the clutch of Deutschtum, but from her false self. A Russian phoenix may yet arise out of the ashes of her débâcle. The very German invasion itself is giving a new and hopeful direction to the "elemental forces that are still operating." Strong military units still exist which will form a nucleus around which armed resistance may develop. One can be fairly sure that Professor Harper is right when he says that as the Germans advance they will be leaving in their wake a zone of resentful people; that the surplus food of the Ukraine will be found to be barely sufficient to supply Russia's needs, let alone being available to the Germans; that famine and German invasion are bringing together again all classes and breaking down "the one-class policy of the Bolsheviks."

The effects of the Russian revolution are changing from day to day with baffling swiftness. Russia is no doubt conscious that her destiny is not altogether hidden in the lap of the gods, but that true enlightenment and knowledge as to her vital place among the democratic forces of mankind will bring their resultant power. The collapse of Bolshevik resistance before German onslaught and propaganda must, therefore, be regarded as a gain rather than as a loss, in that it has prevented a disguised autocracy becoming the master of Russian life.

Neal Dow

ONLY a few people remembered, and only a handful of people observed, the one hundred and fourteenth birthday anniversary of Neal Dow, recently passed, and yet it was he, sixty-seven years ago, while Mayor of Portland, Me., who set the prohibition movement, now rapidly approaching its complete triumph, in motion. It is not difficult, in these days, to be a prohibitionist and still retain a reputation for sanity, but in the early '50s, when Neal Dow and his followers were fighting the liquor interests in Maine, the public was not so tolerant. One of the least harsh of the epithets hurled against Dow was that of fanatic. He was everywhere lampooned, caricatured, ridiculed, maligned, because he dared to hold that the manufacture and sale of liquor was no less iniquitous than the drinking of it; that if the drunkard must be despised and ostracized, those engaged in a traffic which prospered from the sale of that which made drunkenness possible should also be excluded from respectable society.

Neal Dow sprang from Quaker stock; he was a descendant of Henry Dow, who emigrated to America from Norfolk, England, in 1637. He was educated in both public and private schools, including the Friends Academy at New Bedford, Mass., and began his business career in his father's tannery in Portland. A student and a man of affairs, he gave much thought to political and social conditions, and brought into public life the prestige of commercial success and wealth. To run over some of the principal events in his career, he was elected Mayor of Portland in 1851; reelected in 1854; served in the State Legislature during 1858 and 1859; at the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the Thirtieth Maine Regiment, of which he was appointed colonel; accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans; led a gallant charge at the siege of Port Hudson, on May 27, 1863; was twice wounded, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, and later at Mobile, for nearly a year, when he was exchanged for General Fitzhugh Lee, and resigned from the army in 1864.

These facts are worth remembering when considering him in the light of a reformer. He was practical, he was successful, he was a patriot, and he was a brave soldier. From his early youth he loathed liquor and everything connected with it. The State of Maine, in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, was largely given over to the domination of the liquor vice. Intemperance was widely prevalent.

In 1835 the Maine Temperance Union had been organized, and General James Appleton, one of its leading members, had drawn up a memorial to the Legislature demanding the abrogation of all license laws. But the times were not ripe. The proposal was too radical, and it had to be abandoned temporarily. Neal Dow was beginning to make himself felt as a foe of the liquor traffic, however, and he kept the fires of protest burning, spending much of his time and money in creating opposition to the "demon rum." This term, which came to be employed in sarcasm or derision by the defenders of the traffic, was a favorite one with Neal Dow. It had a meaning in those days, however, that it lost later on. As he has pointed out, rum, a product of the West Indies, fairly flowed into Maine, and because of its plentifulness and cheapness, constituted a veritable curse.

It was while serving his first term as Mayor of Portland that Neal Dow drafted an instrument destined to become famous. This prohibited the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and provided for the search of suspected places, for the seizure and condemnation of such liquor as might be found, and

for the fine and imprisonment of persons trafficking in it. He took the bill to the Legislature himself, despite the efforts of friends to turn him from his purpose, secured a hearing, on May 30, 1851, in the House of Representatives, an immense crowd of citizens being present, advocated consideration and passage of his measure, and had the satisfaction of seeing it enacted in both houses and approved by the Governor within a week.

This was the Maine law of world-wide celebrity; a law that has been attacked from every possible angle, that has been at times disregarded by those sworn to uphold it, that has been violated secretly, openly, and sometimes defiantly, that, in 1911, withstood a drive backed by all the power of the liquor interests of the nation; a law, in short, that has survived all opposition and abuse, and upon which today the whole superstructure of prohibition in the United States is erected.

Neal Dow's memory should be kept fresh in the heart of every friend of sobriety, temperance, and social cleanliness, not only in America, but throughout the earth.

Notes and Comments

SCRAPS of paper seem to persist in playing a more or less prominent rôle in German life. The wheels of motor vehicles, also trousers, and women's clothes are said to be constructed of paper in the Fatherland. Paper linen, the Germans declare, is excellent: it will wash without injury to the fabric. It would be interesting to know whether the hats which the Germans are said to be exporting to Holland are of the same material. A correspondent declares that these are stamped "Made in England." But it looks as if the only kind of hat which the Dutch will require might be the metal one which has been "made in England" for both the British and United States troops.

MASSACHUSETTS tax authorities make no attempt to belittle the contention that a powerful reason why stock dividends are becoming popular by leaps and bounds, among large and prosperous business corporations in the United States, is the opportunity they afford for escaping the application of income tax laws. Indeed, they point out that the situation speaks for itself. For what other purpose, they ask, would State Street be concentrating its power to put through the Massachusetts Legislature an act to exempt stock dividends from all taxation as income? But perhaps the most disconcerting note is sounded at Washington, where the Capital Issues Committee has recently fixed its stamp of approval on this method of distributing earnings.

TO GET a correct idea of the spirit in which the Parisians are taking the long distance bombardment of their city, cast a backward glance at 1871, when the Paris of l'année terrible met bombardment by the Prussians with all the usual French "crânerie." An innkeeper of Auteuil, whose house had been made the object of special enemy attention, hung out a signboard with the inscription "Rendez-vous des Obus." Official advice having been issued that the best way for Paris citizens to escape exploding shells was, on hearing the whistle through the air, to throw themselves full length face downward, it became the street arabs' entrancing sport to shout "Gare à l'obus!" whenever any particularly comfortable individual was crossing a muddy street. If Paris was game in 1871, it is not likely that Hun provocation will find it less so in 1918.

PROHIBITION, like any other good thing, is winning its own way. New York newspapers have recently published figures showing the great decrease in crime in that city during the five winter Mondays on which the saloons were closed; it begins to look as if Great Britain had at last partially awakened to the realization that barley is more needed for food than for drink; and now comes news from Yucatan, Mexico, that the State Legislature has invited the rest of the Mexican Republic to a congress which is to discuss and adopt laws "toward the total prohibition of the sale of alcoholic and intoxicating beverages throughout the entire country." Yucatan is enthusiastic over the improvement of her people since she adopted prohibition.

THERE is a phrase in the Lichnowsky revelations which draws the curtain aside on a characteristic incident of the former Foreign Secretary's secluded life at Falloden. "Sir Edward Grey journeyed to his northern home and tamed squirrels," says the Prince. It is a fact hitherto known only to his intimate friends that squirrels from the woods always knew, in some mysterious way, of his arrival at Falloden. They came to his house in troops and tracked him to his study, where they were always certain of a feast of nuts from the Foreign Secretary's own hand. A little insignificant fact for an Ambassador to make note of in his appreciation of a great statesman, but Prince Lichnowsky seems to have delighted in giving the true color of the man whom, above all others, Germany has most consistently and most thoroughly misrepresented.

IT is probably with the purpose of putting his patriotism to a test that half the newspapers in the country are advising the average head of a family in the United States to buy his coal early, while the other half are counseling him to buy a Liberty bond first. The advice in each instance is excellent, but the coal and bond campaigners should keep their lines apart.

THE Vassar students are willingly and smilingly denying themselves many things which they would be glad to buy, this season, if the buying of them did not interfere with their purchase of Liberty bonds. Never before, it is said, in the history of the institution in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have the girls practiced self-denial more generally or so cheerfully. And, it is added, they look as well in the things they have made over as they could possibly look in things just from the dressmaker and milliner. It is hardly necessary to say that all of this applies equally well to the students of Smith, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, and so on.